THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 62. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Causes of the Defeat.

Grant, Sumner, and Wendell Phillips.

New Jersey Railway Enterprise.

The Collision at Sea Near Norfolk.

The Counterfeiting Raid.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Yesterday's Defeat—Its Lesson.

New Hampshire is always Republican on a Presidential election; often close on any other. But it has not gone Democratic since 1854, until yesterday; when we seem to have lost the Governor, all the Congressmen, the Council, and probably the Senate; while the House is only claimed for the Republicans by a majority of from ten to twenty, in a body of over three hundred members. On the vote from 165 towns the Republicans gain on last year's vote 930, while the Democrats gain 3436, a net Democratic gain of 2476.

New Hampshire has not become Democratic. This vote means mainly, if not wholly, Republican apathy, born of over-confidence and the continuous triumphs of sixteen years, and Republican disaffection, engendered by local quarrels, liquor, and the unwise and untimely Sumner trouble. It is not by the continuance of such causes that parties are saved; and if the lesson is to be learned in time for 1872, it has not been given us a month too soon. Let us take it for warning and incitement, *and close up the ranks.—N. Y. Tribune.*

New Hampshire Repudiates General Grant!

New Hampshire, which leads the elections of the present year, has done nobly. The fruits of the election are a Democratic Governor and State Senators, a Democratic Senate, and probably a Democratic House, and certainly one and a reasonable hope of two of the three members of Congress. Nothing could be more opportune or cheering than this Democratic victory in a New England State which has been steadily Republican for the last fifteen years, and gave General Grant nearly 7000 majority in the Presidential election. Had the election taken place a week later, even this satisfactory result would have been greatly improved, and the State would have rebuked the President by as large a majority as it gave in his favor in 1868. The displacement of Senator Sumner is too recent to have had much influence on this election. In the agricultural towns remote from the railroads; the people of New Hampshire have not yet heard of it. They depend on weekly papers for their news, which by the time it reaches them is from eight to thirteen days old. Had the election been deferred one week the whole State would have been acquainted with the injustice which, by the instigation of the President, has been done to a favorite Senator, and thousands of Republicans would have eagerly expressed their indignation and disgust through the ballot-box.

The political year begins auspiciously for the Democratic party. New England is the stronghold and headquarters of radicalism, and we have begun the year by redeeming a New England State which has been uniformly Republican ever since the Republican party was formed. This heralds a revolution in Massachusetts and all New England. To be sure, Massachusetts would have been called, a few months ago, the hardest of all the States to conquer. But, fortunately for the Democratic party, there is no other State that has such a list of grievances against General Grant. Her State pride has been stung to the quick. She has Sumner to avenge, Motley to avenge, slights to Boutwell to redress, the compulsory resignation of Judge Hoar to resent; and the combined influence of these men, with the invectives of Wendell Phillips and the silence of Wilson, will teach Grant a memorable lesson as soon as Massachusetts can have an opportunity to vote. When she has followed the example of New Hampshire, Dagon will have fallen in his own temple.

The result in New Hampshire yesterday will be felt in every other State election to be held this year. The same cause will operate elsewhere with a constantly increasing influence, for the tide runs out rapidly when once it has fairly turned.—*N. Y. World.*

Good out of Evil.

The election of a Democratic Governor in New Hampshire may turn out to be one of the most salutary events for the Republican party which has happened in some years. It points out the road on which we are travelling. It may, in the first place, open the eyes of quarrelling Republicans to the mischief they are really doing. In the next place, it may serve to warn Republicans everywhere that the apathy into which they are now sinking has a tendency to prove fatal to the principles for which they have been contending for so many years. A reverse of this kind is a wholesome lesson, and if it arouses Republican leaders to the necessity of coming out and doing something, instead of growling at each other from their tents, we may have cause to be thankful hereafter that the tonic was administered in time to do good.

We shall leave the Democrats to exaggerate the success of their victory. While they are screaming themselves hoarse, and proclaiming the certain downfall of the Republicans in 1872, sober people will remember that contests in New Hampshire are always close, except in Presidential years, when from seven to nine thousand majority may pretty confidently be looked for.

Without entertaining needless alarm about Republican prospects, we may express the hope that Republicans will now consider their position in a practical and business-like manner. If they wish generally to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats, no one questions their power to do it. We only hope that they will take the trouble to realize beforehand the results they will bring about. There is no obscurity upon this point in the minds of the Democrats. They know very well that their restoration to power means simply this—fighting the war over again. Are Republicans prepared to undergo that trial? There certainly is no excuse for their being deceived as to the intentions of their opponents.—*N. Y. Times.*

RAILROADING IN NEW JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy and Kinkora and Springfield Roads.

On Saturday an agreement which has been long pending was signed between the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the Columbus, Kinkora, and Springfield Railroad Company, by which the former agrees for a consideration to operate the Kinkora Road. This will be of immense advantage to the business men of Trenton. The Kinkora road starts out from the Camden and Amboy Road a short distance from Bordentown.

It runs a distance of twelve miles to a place called Lisbon, in Springfield, Burlington county, to the right of the village of Pemberton. At Lisbon it will connect with the road now building, which will be completed by the 4th day of July, leading to Barnegat, Manchawken, and terminating at Tuckerton, where it will connect with the New Jersey Southern Railroad, formerly the Delaware Bay Railroad. Our business men will readily see that this will open a district of country for the trade of Trenton entirely new, and in which our merchants can sell any quantity of goods.

The Kinkora is twelve miles long, and runs on the old bed of what was known thirty years ago as the Delaware and Atlantic Horse Railroad, which has been abandoned for twenty-five years. The charter of the Kinkora was obtained two years ago, and they have the advantage of the right of way, the grading already complete, and many of the bridges in good order. These advantages are worth to the Kinkora Company at least one hundred thousand dollars.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

SUNK AT SEA.

Particulars of the Collision Between the Steamship Albemarle and the Ship Montrose.

The steamship Albemarle, O. D. Line, on her passage to Norfolk on Thursday night last, struck the brig Montrose, of New York, from Ponce, Porto Rico, bound for New York, amidships, and sunk her. The brig went to the bottom in about fifteen minutes.

We append the statement of George H. Prescott, the mate of the Albemarle:—

The first I saw of the brig she was about two points off our starboard bow, and could not have been more than three-quarters of a mile distant, as it was dark and cloudy to the southward and westward, and a vessel could not be seen far. I could not make out any lights, therefore was unable to tell positively which way the vessel was steering, but I judged her to be northward, that is, in the opposite direction from what we were steering, and being about two points on our starboard bow, and our light burning brightly, I felt confident that we would pass clear of each other, and did not alter the course.

For fear that I might be mistaken in regard to the direction the brig was steering, I finally decided to order the helm starboard, and just at the moment I said starboard, the brig luffed up with a port helm, right across our bow, showing his port light (red.) I immediately changed the order to port hard a port. The orders were given so near together that the quartermaster had no time to put his wheel a starboard, but put it hard a port, and at the same time I rang the bell to stop the engine and back her, but we were so near together that the ship struck the brig at about the same time the engine was stopped.

If the brig had her side lights set they were not in a position to be seen, or I ought to have seen her starboard light, when I first saw the vessel; unless it was not burning; whereas the only and first light seen by the ship was the port or red light, and that not until she had luffed across her bow, and then it was too late to avoid a collision.—*Norfolk Day Book, 12th.*

"QUEER."

The Harrisburg Counterfeiters—Several Others Captured—They are to be Tried in Philadelphia.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday says:

When we published an account of the arrest of four parties in this and Lebanon counties, on Thursday last, we promised further developments. Since then the officers of the Secret Service Division (Colonel Whitely's) have arrested and placed in the prison of this county Milton Zerger, known as the "Flying Dutchman," Catharine Frantz, Michael Kerns, and Elias Hoffman, of Mechanicsburg, on a charge of dealing in and circulating counterfeit United States Treasury and National Bank notes.

Michael Kerns and Catharine Frantz had a hearing on Saturday before United States Commissioner John H. Briggs, and were committed to prison in default of $5000 bail each to answer at the next session of the United States District Court in Philadelphia. The Flying Dutchman was held in a similar amount, and Elias Hoffman will have a hearing to-morrow. He has, however, made a free and full confession in regard to his connection with the business. The evidence, we learn, shows that these parties belong to an organized gang of dealers in counterfeit notes, having purchased them in large quantities from manufacturers and dealers in New York and other places, and then sold them in smaller quantities to "shovers of the queer" or parties who put them in circulation.

The whole party will be taken to Philadelphia at the next session of the United States District Court for trial.

No more arrests have been made since, but it is thought that others implicated in the transaction will be captured ere long.

MECHANICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

How to Lift Oneself.

A clever little patented device has been invented by Mr. C. H. Mann, of Orange, N. J. It consists of a platform, a system of combined levers and two upright handles, the whole being in very compact shape and handsomely finished, so that the machine would not make a bad article of furniture in any room, though as heavy lifting can be done as Dr. Winship himself would care to undertake. In this machine no weights are employed to strain the muscles of the operator. But his own weight, when standing on a platform, is lifted by an ingenious arrangement of levers, so combined with a moveable fulcrum that, while the weight of the operator is constant, the resistance thereon upon the hands of the person lifting can be raised to any amount. This result is secured by the arrangement of the levers, the one to which the weight is applied being thirty inches long and the one to which the power is applied being 25 inches long, but the end fulcrum of the one being 5 inches nearer to the operator than the other. When the two levers are connected together at any points equi-distant from the operator, the motive or force applied to the lifting lever produces a greater force and a smaller movement in the weight of lever.

Thus, to lift a weight or strain of 400 pounds with this machine, the operator actually pulls the handles upward five inches, while his body (the weight lifted) only is elevated by the weight lever about two inches. In lifting other weights, or rather strains, the movement of the hands bears a corresponding proportion to the resistance, the movable fulcrum being placed at a proportionate distance from the operator; all of which illustrates the mechanical maxim that what is gained in power is lost in movement.

SOUTHERN SHINPLASTERS.

Worthless Paper Money of the War.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th instant says:—

The Court of Appeals on yesterday rendered an opinion affirming the decision in the case of Miller & Franklin vs. the city of Lynchburg, on an appeal. This is the case in which the city of Lynchburg was sued for small notes issued during the war. About $100,000 were involved in this controversy. The Court held that these small notes were issued in pursuance of the act of the Legislature and the ordinance of the city, but that both the act and the ordinance, as well as the notes themselves, show that the notes were redeemable in Confederate money; that the small notes were issued simply for the accommodation of the citizens, with no view to profit, and were intended to have the same value as the large Confederate States notes. They were to have no greater or less value, and were to be redeemed by the like amount of Confederate notes. The city was at all times during the war ready to redeem them, and as Confederate notes had ceased to have value at the time this suit was instituted, the plaintiff could recover nothing, and his bill was dismissed with costs.

—Some genius claims to have invented a process by which castor oil can be eaten on bread about as pleasantly as honey.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prussia in Alsace and Lorraine.

Emperor and Ex-Emperor.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. Methodist Conference.

Report of the First Day's Proceedings.

New Hampshire Election Returns.

The Albany Express Robbery

Filkins Convicted and Sentenced.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Occupation of Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, March 15.—The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Amiens reports that General Goeben's army is marching from the north of France to take up the position assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Cattle Plague

is making fearful havoc in the neighborhood of Lille.

The London *Times* has a special despatch from Cassel which says that the

Departure of Napoleon

for Chiselhurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written the Emperor for that purpose, and is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

The Lenten Disturbances in Paris.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent anticipates a disturbance of serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent.

The "Times" and the Fenians.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians in the United States. It considers the whole proceeding discreditable to all concerned, and appeals to honest Americans not to judge England from Fenian oratory.

This Morn'ng's Quotations.

LONDON, March 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. American securities firm. United States bonds of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 30¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7 13-16@7¾d.; Orleans, 7 13-16@7¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, March 15.—The *Journal* has the following:—

"A Lively Time Ahead."

The signs of the times indicate a lively political campaign in the coming fall. If all accounts be true, it is the intention of the friends of General Butler to place his name before the Republican Convention for Governor. It is said General Butler is not committed to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference, as it leaves him in a good position to accept Senatorial honors in the future, or even a higher position, should the country demand his services. It has been urged that Butler was strong only in a small district, and he is not opposed to a movement which his friends think will refute this charge. If necessary he would no doubt take the stump. Dr. George B. Loring, in case this programme is carried out, will run in the Fifth Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Butler, or he may prefer a foreign appointment. Butler, it is whispered, will have the support of the Labor party and the influence of Wendell Phillips, while it is anticipated the soldier element will sustain him by their votes. The opponents of this plan propose to rally under Jewell and Rice, though some of the bitterest anti-Butler men suggest that the renomination of Governor Claflin would settle the question at least for this year, as his chances of carrying the Republican Convention are thought to be more certain than those of any other candidate yet named.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 15.—The Governor has vetoed the bill incorporating the Marine and Inland Telegraph Company, as unconstitutional; also, the Oceanic Yacht Club, of Jersey City.

A resolution has been introduced in the House for the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen to inquire into the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, and report to the next session of the Legislature. A similar resolution has been introduced in the Senate.

The Jersey City charter was lost on its third reading by a vote of 24 to 33. It will probably be reconsidered, however, several of its friends voting against it this time so as to move its reconsideration.

The Senate has passed to a third reading a bill ordering the new lunatic asylum to be built in the northern part of the State.

The House has voted down a stationery resolution of $100 worth to each member, by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five.

Both houses have adjourned and gone into the Republican caucus, probably to try and arrange the passage of the Jersey City charter, which was shirked this morning by some of the party.

FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. Squadron—Telegraphic Communication—Meteors and Earthquakes.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6, via Havana.—The United States corvette Cyane, Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina Cruz from Alaska, February 17. She is to assist in exploring the route for a ship canal.

The United States Consul received a telegram from General Cook, at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, congratulating him on the completion of the telegraph line between Mexico and Camargo.

A meteor had fallen in Galizo, followed by a heavy earthquake.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, March 15.—The eighty-fourth annual session of this body convened in this city this morning at 9 o'clock.

The conference is composed of about two hundred ministers, exclusive of some twelve or fifteen young men who are on trial in the conference under its direction, and must remain so for two years before they can be ordained deacons and admitted to membership.

The churches under the pastoral care of the conference are located in that part of the State of Pennsylvania which lies between the river Susquehanna and the Delaware, from the State line on the south to the Blue Mountains on the north. The principal points in the territory named above are in addition to the city of Philadelphia, where the Methodists have some seventy-seven churches, Reading with three churches, Harrisburg with four churches, Lancaster with two churches, Chester with two churches, Allentown, Columbia, Easton, Pottsville, and West Chester each with one church.

The communicant membership in the care of the conference, according to the report made one year ago, was 38,441.

The Church property was valued at $2,500,800.

The benevolent contributions for last year amounted to $60,213 68.

The amount raised for Sunday-school purposes was $42,274 88.

We presume, from what we have heard in conversation with some of the ministers, that the figures this year will be largely in advance of last year.

In your city, especially, great prosperity has been granted the churches, and all over the conference, with some exceptions, the times are propitious.

A session of the conference was held in the city of Reading in the year 1854. Consequently this is the second time that the sessions have been held here. At the former time St. Peter's Church was the conference room; this year Ebenezer Church, Fourth street, below Penn, is the place selected for that honor.

The building (Ebenezer) is a beautifully finished house, having been rebuilt and greatly improved last year, under the pastoral superintendence of Rev. Mr. Fernley, of your city, who was at that time in charge of the church here. The novel feature in the church is the recess in the rear of the pulpit, in which is located the organ and choir. The general finish of the audience-room is tasteful and elegant.

Bishop Scott was, prior to his election, a minister in connection with this body, and is greatly esteemed by all who knew him, whether in the ministry or laity.

The Bishop opened the Conference by reading the 12th chapter First of Corinthians. The 237th hymn was sung. Prayers were offered by the Revs. Doctors Cunningham and Cooke.

The roll was called by the Secretary of the last session, Rev. Dr. Pattison, who was re-elected to that position. Revs. G. W. Lybrand, A. M. Wiggins, W. J. Paxson, and J. S. J. McConnell were appointed assistants.

The daily sessions were arranged to meet at 8½ A. M. and adjourn at 12 M.

The standing committees were appointed:—On Public Worship, Dr. Pattison, chairman; Education, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, chairman; Bible Cause, Rev. J. Dickerson, chairman; Sunday Schools, Rev. J. E. Smith, chairman; Temperance, Rev. H. E. Gilroy, chairman; Tract Cause, Rev. J. J. Pearce, chairman; Finance, Rev. W. M. Dalrymple, chairman; Church Extension, Rev. W. Rink, chairman.

Revs. H. A. Cleveland and A. Atwood were granted leave of absence.

A draft for thirty dollars was ordered on the chartered fund.

Rev. P. Coombs, State Temperance Agent, presented a paper in relation to the local option bill now before the Senate. It closes by a resolution urging the passage of the same, and appointing a committee of three to present the paper to the Senate. Revs. P. Coombe, J. W. Jackson, and G. D. Carrow were appointed.

Rev. Dr. Dashiell, President of Dickinson College, made an address, eloquently pleading the cause of poor young men who are seeking an education to prepare themselves for the ministry. The college is in a healthy and growing condition, and should be lovingly remembered. The prominent ministers of the city were introduced. Rev. S. H. Hoover was admitted from the Troy Conference as a member of this.

The annual report of the Book Committee was read. The publication interests of the Church are increasingly prosperous. All efforts are being made to secure the most rigid economy in the administration of the Book Concern. The annual exhibit of the book agents was presented. Both papers were highly satisfactory.

A document was read from the Mission Rooms at New York, making a special appeal for an extra contribution of one hundred thousand dollars, in payment of the debt of the Mission Board. $4500 were assigned to the Philadelphia Conference as its quota. The appeal was referred to a committee of four—Revs. Joseph Welsh, S. H. C. Smith, Dr. Paine, and J. Stevens.

A paper from the Freedmen's Aid Society was read, which was referred to a special committee of four—Rev. W. B. Wood, W. Major, W. J. Stevenson, and W. H. Elliot.

The report of the Tract Society was read; also that of the Sunday School Union.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society was presented. Rev. S. W. Thomas made a statement in the interest of the society.

A paper was presented from the Quarterly Conference at West Chester, and concurred in by several Quarterly Conferences, against the use of manuscript in the pulpit, and the increased formalism in the Church. It was referred to a committee of five by a vote of 66 to 27.

The names of the deacons were called. The following passed the annual examination and were continued for the fourth year:—Edwin C. Griffith, Hiram N. Seabring, J. W. Knapp, James C. Wood, S. H. Hoover.

The following deacons were elected for elder's orders, they having been four years in the travelling ministry:—Wm. J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, Sylvanus G. Grove, John J. Timanus, John T. Swindells.

The names of partially disabled ministers were called, and the following continued as supernumeraries:—Charles Schock, Charles Karsner, M. D., and W. H. Formosa.

Adjourned with benediction by Dr. Dashiell.

The Historical Society Anniversary will take place this evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

Conviction and Sentence of Filkins, the Express Robber.

ALBANY, March 15.—The jury in the Filkins case this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of robbery in the first degree. The court immediately sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, the full extent of the law. The prisoner's counsel will prepare a bill of exceptions, and apply for a writ of error and carry the matter before the general term of the Supreme Court for review.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Comfort—The Artillery School.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—It is understood that a party of prominent gentlemen are negotiating for the purchase of the Hygeia Hotel at this place, for the purpose of enlarging it, and making a first-class watering place of Old Point. Before the war there was a fine hotel here, which could accommodate six or seven hundred guests. This was always crowded with summer visitors both from the North and South. The advantages of the Point, and the facilities for making it an attractive watering place, are better than they were before the war, and now all that is wanted is the establishing of a large first-class hotel. There are many things about the fort which makes it attractive to persons from both North and South.

The third year of the Artillery School at this post, under the command of that accomplished officer, General William F. Barry, is drawing to a close, and the annual examination will commence on the first of April. A board of officers, graduates of West Point, are appointed for this purpose, who examine the officers under instruction in the different studies they have been pursuing the preceding year. The examination will last about two weeks, when those who graduate will prepare to leave for their stations. The new class will arrive about the first of May, and the school resume its course for the next academic year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 15, 1871.

The money market so far has developed no new feature. There is a good supply of funds everywhere and only a moderate demand, owing to the backwardness of the regular spring trade. Rates, therefore, continue easy but steady at former quotations. The brokers, as usual, receive the preference at the banks, and obtain all they require at 5@6 per cent., according to the collaterals pledged. There is no pressure or stringency observable in the market, nor any anticipated in the immediate future; in fact, it has rarely been at this season of the year in a condition more favorable to the interests of business men.

Gold is rather quiet but stronger, opening at 111¼ and closing at 111¾.

Government bonds are active and strong, with the exception of the 6s of 1881 and the currencies, which are a fraction off.

Stocks were moderately active and prices were rather firmer. Pennsylvania 6s, second series, sold at 105½; City 6s, old, at 101¾; and new do. at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 50¾@50·81; Pennsylvania at 61¾; Lehigh Valley at 60¾; and Camden and Amboy at 116¼. 27¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 40½ for Catawissa preferred.

In canal shares we notice a sale of Schuylkill preferred at 16¾. 35 was bid for Lehigh.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	111⅛	1100 sh Reading R.	50¾
$500 Pa 6s 2 ss	105½	20 do	50¾
$6000 City 6s, Old	101¾	300 do	50·81
$100 C & A m 6s, S9	96	600 do	830. 50¾
$1000 Read deb bds.	80	100 do	b10. 50·81
$3000 Phil & E 6s	95	100 do	800. 50¾
$2500 Bel & Del 3d.	85½	19 sh Leh V R.	60¾
$10000 Pa R gen mt. reg.	94	5 sh Cam & Am	115¾
$1000 Leh gold L.	83¾	16 sh Penna R.	61¼
12 sh Union Bk.	56	130 do	b40. 61¼
		100 sh Hestonville.	16¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Am Gold	111
$500 Bel. & Del 2m.	86

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¾; do. 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 110⅞@111; do., July, 1867, 110¾@111; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 108⅞@109. Gold, 111⅛@111¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 113@113¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·17 A. M.	111⅜
10·05 "	111⅛	11·40 "	111⅜
10·12 "	111⅛	12·10 P. M.	111⅜
10·15 "	111⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—Seeds—There is an active inquiry for Cloverseed, and 600@700 bushels sold part at 11¼@12¾c., and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

The Flour market is dull, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; northwestern extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do., $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is good at full prices. Sales of 5000 bushels Western red at $1·63@1·65, choice Pennsylvania amber at $1·65. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at 80@81c. and Western mixed at 80c. Oats are quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 61½@61c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is inactive; sales of 80 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....62

SUN RISES.....6·12 | MOON SETS.....2·49
SUN SETS.....6·7 | HIGH WATER.....8·52

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Arrived, ships Saranak, from Mobile, and Annabella, from Savannah; and schr Wilhelmina, from Galveston.

LONDON, March 15.—Steamship Oceanica, from Liverpool, bound to New York, has again put back to Liverpool, disabled.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Arrived, steamship Henry Chauncy, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

Steamship San Francisco, from Bermuda.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer B. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Mary and Francis, McAdams, from Chester River, with lumber to Starr & Co.

Schr Annie and Ann, McArthur, from Salem, with coal.

Schr Commerce, Doran, fm Baltimore, with coal.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from New York.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, fm Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, fm Baltimore, arrived at New York this morning.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from New Orleans, at Boston this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 14.—10 barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

A. H. Griswold, with scrap iron, for Wilmington; Parke, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

L. C. Myer, L. McDevitt, J. A. Covell, Amelia, W. T. Blessing, C. F. Bereind, and Teresa Gallagher, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 15.—70 light barges will leave this A. M. for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Public Indignation

THE TOWN MEETING

At Horticultural Hall.

Opinion of the People

Emphatically Expressed.

The Speeches and Resolutions.

It is clearly evident that the citizens of Philadelphia are not willing to have their rights trampled out of existence by a shameless Legislature, for the immense demonstration in Horticultural Hall last evening, where our citizens of all parties rallied to protest against the "commissions" bills, emphatically proved this fact. The large hall was crowded by a surging mass of humanity, and when the hour for calling the meeting to order had arrived, the audience had risen to a full measure of enthusiasm.

On the stage were seated a number of members of Councils, the committee of arrangements, and the speakers of the evening.

The proceedings were in charge of the following joint committee appointed at the last meeting of Councils:—

George L. Buzby, chairman; William Charlton, George A. Schafer, W. F. Mitchell, George W. Nickels, of the Common Branch; and Samuel G. King, A. L. Hodgdon, Charles Thompson Jones, William B. Hanna, and Hugh McIlvain, of Select Council.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Promptly at eight o'clock George L. Buzby, Esq., the chairman, called the meeting to order, and nominated as chairman Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. His Honor, on presenting himself to the audience, was fittingly received, as the chief magistrate of the city whose rights are imperilled, with loud applause.

MAYOR FOX'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens—I have to thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to the chair. It is but seldom that the obligation devolves upon Councils to invite a conference with their fellow-citizens in mass meeting assembled, in relation to matters of public concern; and if ever there was a necessity for such a course that occasion presents itself at this time.

A deep-laid scheme of legislation has developed itself, which, if successful, will change the whole character of our city government, and place the entire control and management of the city's franchises and powers in the hands of a few men selected in secret and by those who will not tell.

And members of the Legislature, many of whom reside at great distances from here, and naturally have but little interest in our local matters, are to be persuaded that this scandalous outrage upon your rights is to be for the public good.

And, to add to its enormity, power is to be given to these men for a long period of years, and that, too, without the slightest voice of the people of Philadelphia.

It is proposed that this oligarchy—it is nothing less—shall take possession of all the public property and rent it as they may deem proper, regulate and control the public highways, and pave and re-pave, and with whatever material as they may please, open streets wherever and in whatever direction and at whatever cost they may deem proper, take possession of the water works and regulate the supply of water to the citizens, afford what protection they please, be it much or little, to our persons and property; in short, add to the public debt at will, and take as much money out of the people's pockets by way of taxation as they may deem expedient—nay, even the courts are to be put at their command to enforce obedience to their decrees. This monstrous perpetration I, as one of the citizens, cannot for one moment brook, and it is so entirely opposite to the genius and institutions of the land that I do not believe you will either.

I am for Philadelphia through its own elected representatives regulating its own matters, and if it be true that the power is in the people, let the people speak and say whether they are willing that seventeen men selected for them, and not by them, shall take possession of the city; and whether the people are willing, without protest, to allow a surrender of their rights after this fashion. If they are, I have much mistaken the character and temper of the people among whom I was born.

Gentlemen, inasmuch as this meeting seems to have been convened, responsive to a message transmitted by me to Councils on Thursday last, it does not become me to occupy you any longer. I therefore proceed to the business of the evening.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

The names of the officers of the meeting were then read by Mr. George G. Pierie, as follows:—

Vice-Presidents—Hons. William M. Meredith, Horace Binney, Morton McMichael, Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Charles Gilpin, James Campbell, John W. Forney, Charles J. Biddle, N. B. Browne, General H. H. Bingham, A. H. Franciscus, John C. Bullitt, William W. Harding, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Thomas C. Hand, George W. Biddle, William Rotch Wister, Seth J. Comley, John O'Byrne.

First ward—Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., Andrew Sterling.

Second—Andrew Nebinger, M. D., Arthur S. Simpson.

Third—George Kelly, Captain L. Schellinger.

Fourth—John U. Giller, Arthur Hughes.

Fifth—James Page, Edmund J. Yard.

Sixth—Isaac H. O'Harra, Patrick Duffy.

Seventh—Col. Wm. Bradford, Ferdinand J. Dreer.

Eighth—Henry C. Carey, Henry B. Coxe.

Ninth—Thomas G. Hood, Joseph B. Myers.

Tenth—Geo. Morrison Coates, John O. James.

Eleventh—Richard G. Lanning, Wm. M. Kennedy.

Twelfth—John F. Belsterling, Jacob Riegel.

Thirteenth—Geo. F. Lee, Alexander M. Fox.

Fourteenth—Thos. Thompson, Wm. McCleary.

Fifteenth—Wm. V. McGrath, Wm. Sellers.

Sixteenth—James Nichol, Daniel Witham.

Seventeenth—William O. Kline, A. R. Samuels.

Eighteenth—Chas. M. Lukens, John Robbins, Jr.

Nineteenth—John B. Moffitt, James Ritchie.

Twentieth—Jacob G. Neafie, James S. Watson.

Twenty-first—John Markle, J. Vaughan Merrick.

Twenty-second—Chas. Spencer, Chas. P. Bayard.

Twenty-third—George Megee, Nathan Hilles.

Twenty-fourth—James Roads, John F. Gross.

Twenty-fifth—Wm. M. Baird, A. J. Buckner.

Twenty-sixth—Lorin Blodgett, Hon. J. K. Findlay.

Twenty-seventh—Hon. Ellis Lewis, C. H. Clark.

Twenty-eighth—Hiram Miller, Wm. L. Morison.

Twenty-ninth—Philip P. Mingle, A. M. Shott.

Secretaries—Samuel Bell, George Truman, Jr., Joseph Mills, S. V. Pennypacker, James M. Vance, John E. Addicks, George G. Pierie, James Dobson, Samuel Robb, William J. Swain, L. Wain Smith, Edward H. Weil, and George Lynch.

The list was endorsed by the vote of the meeting, and was followed by a march performed by the band, who were seated in the east gallery.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by William B. Hanna, Esq., and read by George G. Pierre, Esq.:—

We, the people of the city of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, in general mass convention assembled, impelled by the common danger which threatens us all in the passage by the State Legislature of certain acts of Assembly, now pending in the House of Representatives, known as "the commission bills," do most earnestly protest and remonstrate against their passage, and assign for cause of our remonstrance and protest:

First. That the effect of these acts will be to hand over for five years the city and its wealth,

Continued on the Second Page.

THE COMMISSIONS.

Continued from the First Page.

its business, its manufactures, and its destiny to the keeping and absolute management of a few commissioners and their swarms of agents, contractors and officers, without accountability to the people of Philadelphia or to their chosen representatives in Councils.

Second, Because the Commissioners are to be appointed, not by the people whose millions they are to expend, and whose property they are to control, but by the Legislature, many of whose members are totally unacquainted with our needs and our wishes.

Third, Because these acts empower the Commissioners to compel Councils to levy any rate of taxation the Commissioners may think fit, which is taxation without representation; thus striking a blow at the most cherished principle of republican government.

Fourth, Because these acts will open the door to the most stupendous corruption, which may ensue from this wholesale transfer to irresponsible Commissioners of the control of the public expenditures.

Fifth. Because these acts sweep away our ancient privileges and long-enjoyed municipal franchises, and launch our city, with all its hopes and destinies, upon unknown and dangerous seas.

Sixth. Because these acts are sought to be passed without a single petition to the Legislature in their favor from the people whom they are to affect—their authors not daring publicly to advocate them, but issuing anonymous communications to mislead the people, and to cover up their iniquitous schemes, we have a just right to believe and to infer that their end and design is to enrich themselves at the public expense, and with the vast funds under their control to perpetuate their tenure of office.

We, therefore, the people of this city, a city sufficiently great of herself to constitute a Commonwealth, the very birthplace of American liberty, are here to-day assembled to reaffirm that immortal declaration of our fathers, upon which the flight of passing years only sheds additional lustre, "that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly invoke the members of the Legislature of our State not to pass those ruinous commission bills, which, in fact, declare the metropolis of the State unfit for self-government, but with a just pride for her honor, welfare and dignity to protect and guard her from the bad men who are seeking to plunder and destroy her.

Resolved, That no argument in favor of these iniquitous Commission schemes can be based upon any alleged maladministration of municipal affairs, because if there be such maladministration of affairs, the people who suffer are themselves responsible for it, and can at the next election, correct the evils.

Resolved, That the men from Philadelphia who have inaugurated, and presented to the Legislature these bills, deserve the reprobation of every citizen and taxpayer; are Arnolds to their country, and Judasses to their constituents, and should have the finger of scorn pointed at them by every honest man and lover of his country.

Resolved, That the faithful representatives from Philadelphia, who have opposed the said bills, are entitled to the thanks of every citizen of Philadelphia, and they will justly earn our unbounded gratitude by defeating those iniquitous schemes, and the people of Philadelphia will see to it that honorable mention shall be made in the annals of Philadelphia of their faithful and unbought services.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting transmit to the Governor and each member of the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the president to prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature such memorials and remonstrances against the passage of the said Commission bills as they may deem advisable and proper.

Resolved, That the passage of the bills to create new Commissioners, now pending the action of the Legislature, would deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of fundamental rights, and would virtually declare them incapable of self-government.

Resolved, That centralization of power in the hands of a few, is inconsistent with the principles of true Democracy, and that we will oppose it by all honorable means.

Resolved, That all public officers should be chosen by the electors whom they represent, and that their compensation should be fixed by law at a salary proportionate to the services rendered, and all fees, profits, or increase of the offices should be paid into the public treasury.

Resolved, That all public officers guilty of defrauding the government should be disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government thereafter.

The chairman then stated that the preamble and resolutions were before the meeting, and in that connection he had the honor to introduce one of his predecessors, the Hon. Richard Vaux.

REMARKS OF HON. MR. VAUX.

The speaker, after the applause had subsided, spoke in substance as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Accepting the invitation of the committee to address this meeting, I am here for the simple purpose of making some suggestions in regard to the impolicy and impropriety of the interference with our municipal affairs by the introduction of these commission bills. I am not here to discuss the perfection of our municipal government.

There may be diversity of opinion on this point. It is not to criticize the present system of municipal government, but to protest against the system by which the people of this city are to be deprived of their right of representative government. (Applause.) From the time that the tea was thrown into Boston harbor, it has been held that the people were the source of all authority and power, and hence entitled to govern themselves. This has not been denied, and if it is, that denial is to be set aside to-night, if I can judge by the presence of so large a concourse of citizens here this evening. (Applause.)

That is the purpose for which this meeting was convened, to reaffirm this great American principle, giving to the people the right to make their own policy and laws. So far as these bills are concerned, so far as the members of the Legislature are concerned, I have nothing to say. I do not wish to criticize or to censure, but merely to suggest that the members of the Legislature may be enlightened as to the opinion of the people of Philadelphia in regard to this movement on their part. And I hope that when these legislators will learn what is the great voice of the people of this city, they will stop and think oefore they set up their own judgments against that of an independent and sovereign people. I have another objection to these bills, which is perhaps equally fatal. The financial view of the subject is a very important one, as is also the politico-economical view to those who are interested in this sphere of municipal life. This question addresses itself to the home feelings and the head of the family. In Philadelphia there are more houses covering heads of families than in New York and Boston put together. Here it is that our future prosperity is imperilled. This much I do say, and I take a pride in saying it, in this city there are more houses owned by the industry of the people than in any other city under God's heaven. Of all the houses in this city 33 per cent. are owned by individuals who have paid from $1000 to $5000. About 35 per cent. are owned by members of the industrial classes by means of building associations. It is in behalf of this class that I appeal to the Legislature to desist from a system which will take from these properties their value, and thus render miserable their industrious and worthy occupants.

The speaker here quoted a goodly array of figures to sustain this point of his argument. He affirmed that this city pays fully one-half of the entire receipts of the State taxes, and that if this scheme were to succeed the debt of the city of Philadelphia would be increased from fifty millions to eighty millions of dollars, and that under these circumstances a poor man would no longer be able to own property. You were called upon to pay during the year 1870 over eighteen million of dollars in capital and labor to support the city government. If that be anything like the actual condition of affairs now, what will it be with the creation of some five or six commissions? Wilmington, a neighboring city, is exceedingly prosperous, with several large branches of industry, simply because the taxation is left in the hands of the city government. This infamous scheme will rob the orphan and the widow. There is another view of this subject. On the statute books of the Legislature of Pennsylvania there are many acts acts giving power for municipal liens which are the first liens in the land. Suppose, now, these commissions go into operation; the first thing an owner knows will be to see his property in the power of a commission without any redress and without any anticipation of the evil. Growing out of these commissions will be weeping and distress and despair over a large portion of the people of the city of Philadelphia. These suggestions are all that I have to make. These commissions are opposed to the very spirit of our city government. We must say to the Legislature we know our business, and we do not want any interference in our domestic affairs, and with this brief authority to take from us our dearest rights. We are a happy and contented people. We may be divided on many subjects, but danger unites us. I appeal to this great popular sympathy. You come here to stand up for a great principle, and to contend for the future prosperity of your city. The only danger is in the apathy of the people. We must awake from our lethargy, and declare our right to share in our own government. Let us go forth to fight under the old invincible banner of virtue, liberty, and independence.

AN INTERRUPTION.

The Mayor then began to introduce William Rotch Wister, when he was interrupted by Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., who begged leave to present a series of resolutions. Mr. Kilgore then read the following:—

Resolved, That the passage of the bills to create new commissions, now pending the action of the Legislature, would deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of fundamental rights, and would virtually declare them incapable of self-government.

Resolved, That centralization of power in the hands of a few is inconsistent with the principles of true democracy, and that we will oppose it by all honorable means.

Resolved, That all public officers should be chosen directly by the electors whom they represent, and that their compensation should be fixed by law at a salary proportionate to the services rendered; and all fees, profits, or income of the offices should be paid into the public treasury.

Resolved, That all public officers guilty of defrauding the Government should be disfranchised, and be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government thereafter.

A vote was demanded by the audience, and it was put by the chairman, and they were unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF WM. ROTCH WISTER.

The Mayor then introduced Mr. Wister, who said after the able argument delivered he did not intend to enter into the merits of the case, but there were some questions which it was necessary to call attention to. He wanted to know if there were to be sixteen or seventeen wise men to rule over them in some things, if they were not to rule over them in all. Let us be consistent; if we are not, we will be tied hand and foot and be unable to struggle against the power that overwhelms us.

The Legislature thought these men were fit to rule over us for five years. If we are not capable of ruling ourselves now, we will never see the day in the future when we will be. We should at once elect these men, and forever, so that we may have a perfect form of government. Give them the power to do what we thus acknowledge ourselves to be unable to do, and let us tie our hands and feet, and give up all political power in the future. He had no fault to find with any of the men who had been appointed, or who were to be appointed; he was merely here to oppose a thing that he considered terrible in its consequences, and which he thought the people of Philadelphia would never submit to. (Cries of "Never!")

If it was submitted to they would be in much the same condition of the clients who took the oyster to the lawyer. The oyster was swallowed, and nothing was left but the shells, and if these bills passed they would be gobbled up the same as the oyster was. Prior to 1853-4 the truly wise men of the city presented a bill called the Consolidation act, and the labor required to perfect it would be remembered; and yet that bill, a good one and a wise one, met with opposition. But that opposition was entirely different from this. There were evils to be remembered in the manner of the receipts of the Row offices, but they should be considered calmly. There never was such a gross attempt to rob the city as this was, and it was the first time that a scheme of this kind had not been considered by the citizens, but he believed that no one citizen had heard of them until they were presented at Harrisburg. He merely came as a citizen, to add his protest with those already made. This he had considered it his duty to do, and he cheerfully performed it as a law-abiding citizen. The speaker then related the familiar fable of the stork and the frogs, and said he left the audience to draw their own conclusions as to the style in which they would be swallowed by these sixteen wise men, if the bills were allowed to pass. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF JOHN O'BYRNE, ESQ.

The chairman here introduced John O'Byrne, Esq., who spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—In stirring times a speech should be short, sharp, and decisive. There was never a time in which the passions of men ought to be so evoked as just at this particular juncture of time. What do these men propose to do? They wish to declare that a popular system of government is a failure, and that a despotism ought to be inaugurated. I mean by a despotism an irresponsible government. You mean that by the despotism of Constantinople. You mean just that. These men were sent to Harrisburg to make laws, and if they saddle us with sixteen men to rule over us the Legislature has exceeded its powers, and resistance in any fashion becomes the duty of the citizen. I do not know about the peculation which is said to exist in the municipal offices. I only stand for the independence of the people. Let any lover of liberty who wishes to hand it down to his children take up the history of liberty, and he will find that whenever the conspirators of other countries wished to strike against liberty they first dealt a blow at the independence and self-government of the people.

There are some advocates of this infamous measure. They prate of the centralizing powers which threaten the liberties of the State. What right have they to do this, when they themselves enter into a conspiracy to deprive Philadelphia of her rights? It is a truth, standing out as a line of history, that the municipality has been the cradle of liberty. When Charles I attempted to take away the freedom of the people, the first thing he did was to take from the city of London the power to elect a Sheriff, and place in their stead lieutenants who were not responsible. But the people buckled on their swords and fought the battle, battered down the crown, and brought the traitor to the block.

These men who do the same thing, and follow a bad example, are traitors to political freedom. That is the political aspect of the question. If it be right to govern 700,000 men by a commission of sixteen, not called for by the people, is it not right to govern the State in the same way? Let the halls of legislation be closed up; let the members commit political suicide, and let them decide that a commission of twenty-six shall govern the entire Commonwealth.

An argument in favor of the commission is that it will save the people's money. Let any one cast his eyes to the city of New York. The rich man in that city lives in a magnificent palace, and the poor one, instead of, as here, having his house which he calls his own, in this glorious commission city finds him in the sixth story of a tenement house, foul and damp with reeking filth.

The horrid condition of its streets is another point; festering and decaying animal matter is the order of the day. But of course none of the commissioners live there, nor do any of their relatives; but the vapor sends many a poor man's child into an early grave. What security have we for these commission men?

If our Highway Department is bad, we know them all, and if they drink, it is whisky, and their tastes are modest, but these commissioners are men of high culture, with corresponding ideas—they indulge in green seal and diamonds—and who shall pay the expense? The bill answers the question. The issue of bonds and raising of money will increase your debt, and you will pay the taxes resulting from their elegant tastes. Where will your houses be? You pay the taxes on them where you own them, but where you rent your landlord will say, I must have more rent. You say, I cannot pay it, and they reply, You must, or leave the house, for my capital must, under these commissioners, yield me a certain per cent., and, after all, it is the hard-fisted son of toil who foots the bill.

You must pay and your children must suffer. They must be taken from school and sent to the factory to aid in eking out your subsistence.

If this freedom of municipality is not preserved the commissions will eat up your capital and your labor, and instead of a desire to cultivate amenities between the rich and the poor, there will be heart-burning, envy, hatred, conflicting interest, and possibly open outbreaks.

Speak out, then, in angry fashion against these men. Say that he who votes to disenfranchise is an enemy of the people, and should be marked out for public reprobation, even though he be a Senator. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF L. BLODGETT, ESQ.

The next speaker was Lorin Blodgett, Esq., who said he had never seen a parallel to the present state of affairs. It was a novel experience to all, and yet action was rendered absolutely necessary by the movements of a certain set of men who had assumed to control the entire city government. I wish to state what is the solution of the question which we have before us. There is always a state of unrest in the public, who always expect something better. Notwithstanding this the Legislature has thought that they could safely set aside the city government.

The speaker had done much in behalf of the embellishment and advancement of the city. It has been said that those who joined this movement were in favor of the abuses which prevailed in certain branches of the public government. But this was not the truth in any respect. Let these men be curbed in their very first movement until they learn the first principles of representative government, for if they go on it will result in the retardment of all public improvement. All representatives should be compelled by the voice of the citizens to do their will. He was in favor of this movement with all his heart. (Applause.)

EX-MAYOR M'MICHAEL'S LETTER.

The following letter from Hon. Morton McMichael was then read:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1871.

Dear Sir—An important official engagement will prevent me from being present at the meeting this evening. I concur, however, most heartily in the object for which it is called; and will cheerfully join in whatever measures may be resolved upon to promote that object.

Four years ago, when I had the honor of being Mayor of the city, in my annual message to Councils, I used the following language:

"Of late years it has become too much the custom to settle at Harrisburg the affairs of Philadelphia. I do not speak of such legislation as is beyond the scope of our chartered powers; for that we have often occasion to seek, and when it is graciously granted we are thankful for it. But as to things that are purely municipal in their character—for example, the supervision of our thoroughfares and kindred local matters—the Councils of the city, and not the General Assembly of the State, are the proper law makers. Whether a street should be opened and paved; whether a sewer should be built; whether a main of gas or of water should be laid, are questions not for the Commonwealth but the corporation. And I go further, and aver that in whatever concerns the city alone, and does not involve principles of general application, before a final decision is reached, the city, through its recognized organs, should be consulted. If it is proposed to occupy our highways, to regulate the disposition of our finances or the methods of our taxation, or to do any act of exclusive local interest, a decent respect for propriety would seem to require that the people most directly involved should be considered, and at least allowed an opportunity to be heard.

"I know that the city has a large delegation at Harrisburg, whose business it partly is to protect her rights; but these representatives are chosen to fill a wider sphere of duties. They have to participate in all the great movements that agitate the commonwealth, and to assist in determining issues which are equally important on the banks of the Delaware and Lake Erie. They are, by the very nature of their position, therefore, disqualified to pronounce as judiciously on the smaller and peculiar topics referred to as those to whom such topics are a constant study. And even were it otherwise, their own action is modified, and not unfrequently controlled, by associates who know little and care less about our policy or our progress.

"It is my wish, as I am confident it is yours, that between the Councils of the city and the Legislature of the State, there should be entire harmony. We have such frequent occasions for aid from the latter that it would be folly to do anything like wantonly to interfere with our obtaining it. Nor are we so inclined. On the contrary, for the readiness with which requests for the passage of enabling bills have been complied with even during the present session, we are sincerely grateful.

"But when our functions are usurped or disregarded—when measures affecting the city, and the city only, are adopted without our sanction, or in despite of our remonstrances, we are constrained to protest against conduct which we cannot but regard as discourteous to the offices we have been called to fill, and inimical to the interests we are sworn to sustain."

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written the evils to which they refer have been steadily growing. The proper functions of the local authorities have been constantly interfered with; and now it is proposed to absorb them altogether. The project is too monstrous to admit of a belief that it can be carried into execution; but it is most desirable that the citizens should stamp it with their earnest reprobation, in order that it may be speedily abandoned, and its authors be taught the dangers of any similar attempt hereafter.

Very respectfully yours,
MORTON MCMICHAEL.

W. B. Hanna, Esq.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

After the reading of the letter, the resolutions proposed by the committee were unanimously approved, after which the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

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☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

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When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t Finance Committee.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

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With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

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Desirable Real Estate.

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

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Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to
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MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

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All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 15pf

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

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STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

Another Winnipeg War—Startling Reports from the Frontier.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Pembina dates of the 28th ult. gives news of another outbreak on the Reserve. The 1st Battalion of Canadian Volunteers are in open revolt, and put at defiance their officers and the civil authorities. Present indications are that the Government is defunct, and that all authority has passed into the hands of the Canadian troops stationed at the Upper Fort Garry of whom Dr. Schultz is recognized as head and leader.

Within a few days nominations will be made and elections be held for four members of the Dominion House of Commons. A rising of a soldiers' mob is apprehended, and all law-abiding citizens look forward with dread to the 4th of March, when the soldiers and Schultz's party propose to celebrate the anniversary of Scott's execution. We are absolutely without law, as the volunteers have taken authority into their own hands.

Another letter says the country people cannot visit Winnipeg without fear of being insulted and abused by lawless soldiers, and unless an immediate improvement is made in the condition of affairs, many people will abandon their farms and fly for refuge to the American side of the boundary. The village of Pembina is frequently visited by parties of drunken volunteers, who terrify and frequently abuse citizens.

On the night of the 24th an American citizen named Andrew Nault was chased across the international boundary by a party of infuriated soldiers, and who some distance from this line was knocked down and savagely beaten by them and left for dead. Nault was one of the supporters of Riel's Provisional Government of last winter, which is the reason for the assault.

The Illinois Legislature.

A meeting was held last night of prominent citizens to take into consideration the expediency of inviting the Legislature to hold its next session in this city, and a committee of nine was appointed to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Nineteenth School Section want $80,000 to build new school-houses in that locality.

—Miss Eliza C. Bowen has been elected teacher in the geography department of the Girls' Normal School.

—John McCoomb, for shooting Cornelius Boyer, has been committed by Alderman Kerr to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

Domestic Affairs.

—The eighty-fourth session of the M. E. Conference commences at Reading to-day.

—News from the various States to the North is that the ice in the rivers is breaking up.

—Missouri is making efforts to induce "Alsatians" to leave France and settle within its borders.

—The *Paper*, a Democratic journal recently established in Pittsburg, suspended publication yesterday.

—The political muddle in Arkansas has assumed still another shape, and it is difficult to determine as to how it will ultimately end.

—A Pittsburg despatch says that Forrester, the alleged murderer of old Mr. Nathan, is thought to be at present in the Cambria county jail.

—Governor Clayton was again elected United States Senator from Arkansas yesterday, and great enthusiasm followed the action of the Legislature.

—In the case of Filkins, the alleged express robber and assassin, at Albany, N. Y., the jury went out last evening, and not coming in by 9 o'clock, the court, after a short recess, adjourned.

—A Kingston telegram says that the San Domingo Commissioners and their guests enjoyed themselves by giving a ball on board the Tennessee on Monday night, and afterwards in visiting the island.

—The State election in New Hampshire took place yesterday, and from the general tenor of the despatches received it would appear as though the Democrats have carried the State for Governor and all three members of Congress, and probably the Legislature.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Paris and Lyons Railway will be restored to the French authorities to-day.

—Several policemen have recently been mobbed by some disorderly citizens of Paris.

—The latest advices from China represent that all portions of that country are quiet.

—Napoleon passed through Verviers, Belgium, on Monday, on his way to Chiselhurst.

—Mr. Roebuck, M. P., in an address at Sheffield last night, denounced the recent liberation of Fenian prisoners as a dastardly act, and characterized their reception in America as disgraceful to the country, evincing additional proof that the United States is England's bitter enemy.

A SANGUINARY SOUTHERNER.

Ku-Klux on a Visit North.

Knox's store, Broadway, was visited on Saturday afternoon by Thomas H. Broome, a Southerner temporarily staying in this city, who said that he wished to buy a hat. He was shown one by William E. Johnson, the head clerk, but in a contemptuous tone he asserted that it was made last fall, and asked if they wanted to swindle him. Johnson then produced one of another style, which Broome pronounced imperfect, and in a quarrelsome manner demanded that every hat in the store should be displayed until he was suited. Johnson, after showing a great number of hats, at last offered one the workmanship of which he declared was perfect. The following conversation then ensued:—

Broome—That hat perfect! it's a lie.

Johnson—It is the best made hat we have in the store.

Broome—If you say that hat is perfect you're a liar.

Johnson—I must say that you're no gentleman to tell me I'm a liar.

Broome—I tell you again you're a liar. I'm a Southerner, sir, and I fought you ——Yankees for five years, and I'm willing to do it again if there's ever a chance. Take that for your lie!

With this last remark Broome lifted a light umbrella and stabbed Johnson in the eye with its brass point. Johnson received a severe injury, but managed to get to the store door and call a policeman, who thereupon arrested Broome. The prisoner was brought before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Justice Cox said:—"My dear sir, you ought to know that the state of things preceding the Rebellion here at the North passed away long ago. I commit you for trial at the General Sessions."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A Michigander has written "an idle in four can-tose."

—An Indiana editor is named Drum. He is probably the "spirit-stirring drum" we read about, and he stirs the spirit with a spoon.

—A Boston woman gave loud utterance in a picture gallery the other day to her admiration for the artist who painted "Yo Cemeteries"

—Jean Pierron, an old miser, died last week in New Orleans, worth $150,000. He is said to have lived on twenty-five cents a day for years.

THE COMMISSION BILLS.

An Extraordinary Government for Philadelphia.

A remarkable plan has been presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature for a municipal government of Philadelphia. The plan is mostly comprehended in bills creating three commissions, each composed of six members, who are to hold office five years, and whose powers are ample and their decisions irreversible. The three commissions are a Board of Metropolitan Police, a Board of Water Commissioners, and a Board of Public Works. The act creating the first board provides that the commissioners who are named shall have full power to organize and control the police of the city, and to require the City Councils to appropriate all the money the board may need for those purposes, the Councils being peremptorily commanded to vote these requisitions.

The Board of Water Commissioners are to have control of the water supply for the city, and of all contracts for extending the works. The Councils are commanded to make appropriations at the demand of the board, and if necessary to levy a special tax for this department. The Board of Public Works are to have the entire management and control of the streets, buildings, bridges and sewers. The Mayor of Philadelphia, on receiving copies of these bills from Harrisburg, sent a message to the Councils, telling those bodies that should the bills be passed they might as well adjourn without day, for they would no longer be of service except to execute the will of the boards. The Councils have passed a resolution to call a grand indignation meeting; nearly all the newspapers of both parties have denounced the scheme, and the people are much excited about it.—*N. Y. Evening Post, editorial.*

EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD.

The Fasting Nun of the Ursuline Convent—Living for Months on a Little Wine.

In the Ursuline Convent in Morrisania resides Sister Agatha, a nun of the order, who has not, it is said, for the past eighteen months eaten food of any description. She has many times tried to eat, but in vain, as every morsel of food is immediately ejected from her mouth. Several eminent physicians who have studied her case say that the stomach is nearly closed, and that it is impossible to pass food into that organ. A few spoonfuls of weakened wine are daily administered, but the greater part of this, too, the stomach rejects. Small, however, as the quantity retained is, it is the only nourishment of any sort that Sister Agatha has had for many months.

When it was ascertained that she did not eject the Blessed Sacrament, the Lady Superior in charge of the convent obtained some of the unleavened bread from which the consecrated wafers are prepared, in the hope that with it she might prolong the life of her poor sister, but this was as unsuccessful as other attempts. Everything that medical skill could devise, or the kindness of the Sisters suggest for the relief of the invalid, has been done.

Sister Agatha is very cheerful under this great affliction, and faithfully attends, so far as her decreasing strength will permit, to her religious duties. She sits up part of the day and occasionally busies herself with her needle. She grows weaker and weaker, however, but does not murmur, and awaits her dissolution with calmness.

ANOTHER RAILROAD CASUALTY.

A Lawyer Found Wounded upon the Railroad at East Liberty—Arm Amputated.

Friday night, about ten o'clock, Mr. C. Strahley, who keeps a store on Penn avenue, south of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at East Liberty, found a man lying between the tracks, badly injured. Mr. Creighton, the general agent of the road, lives at East Liberty, and he was at once notified of the matter, and had the man sent to the St. James Hotel, near the Union depot. Here he was placed in charge of Dr. Hamilton, who found that one arm was horribly mangled, and his jaw was also broken. He was quite delirious all through the night, but became rational towards morning, and gave his name as J. W. Morrison, and his residence, New Lisbon, Ohio. The arm was so badly crushed that Dr. Hamilton had to amputate it. His friends at New Lisbon were telegraphed to, and Saturday evening the father and brother of the injured man arrived here and repaired at once to the bedside of the unfortunate man. Mr. Morrison is a lawyer by profession, and well known in New Lisbon and vicinity. He had purchased a ticket for Philadelphia, and had evidently fallen off the fast line which left the Union depot at 8 o'clock Friday evening. He had no recollection, however, of coming to Pittsburg, and could not realize that he had left New Lisbon. He had a ticket for Philadelphia in his pocket, so that he must have been on the eastern bound train.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Narrow Escape of the Mayor of Galena.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says:—

Mayor Robert Brand was struck by lightning this morning, and had a very narrow escape with his life. Waking up about 5 o'clock, he heard the rain falling, and determined to go out and adjust the tin pipe which conveys water to his cistern. While he was at work upon the pipe, which at that time leaned against the lightning-rod, the lightning struck the rod, and a portion of the electricity passed from the rod to the pipe, by which Mr. Brand received a stunning shock. Mr. Brand, in describing the sensation, says that in an instant his head felt as large as a bushel basket. A moment later he was unconscious. How long he lay in this state he does not know, as the family knew nothing of his condition at the time. When consciousness returned he was suffering from a fearful headache. He rallied and staggered to the wood-house, where he fell to the floor. By this time the family were stirring, and they picked him up and took him into the house. He was in his store a short time to-day, but is very lame, the lightning having passed down one of his legs and burned it quite seriously. His escape was a most fortunate one, as a portion of the pipe which he held in his hand was melted, and the cistern-box was shattered to pieces.

—A Duluth, Minn., lady goes out calling behind a dog team.

—The crumb of comfort for an idle man is a whole loaf.

—Three original Cardiff giants are in process of erection in Cincinnati.

—Wisconsin furnished nearly 250,000,000 feet of lumber during the past year.

—The first daily newspaper published in Virginia was printed in 1780, and the subscription was fifty dollars per annum.

—At Racine College, Racine, Wis., a billiard-table and smoking-room have been providdd for the use of the students.

—There are in San Francisco 2000 persons engaged in making cigars. Of these 100 are Americans, and 1900 Chinese.

—The great bell on Notre Dame, Montreal, is the largest but one in the world. It weighs over 10,500 pounds, and can be heard forty miles.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS,

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received from New York:—

A new lot 15,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, much under regular prices.

Pique Trimmings, Royal Ruffings.
Bayadere and straight tucked Ruffings.
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
A large lot of Registered Edgings, 25, 38, 50, 55, 65, 75, 88c. a piece, 12 yards in a piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
500 dozen Towels, at less than regular prices.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 35, 38, 40, 50, 56, 75c.
Napkins and Doylies.
White Goods, White Goods.
1 case Corded Piques, 25c., worth 31c.
New style Piques, 25, 31, 33, 38, and 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, French Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, etc. Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, and 37½c.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Imported to order expressly for our sales, and are very cheap, from $3 up to $10.

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens. Russia Crash Toweling. Best makes Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., $1.
French Plaid Poplins, 31c.
Best Pacific Percales, 25c. a yard.
Bargains in all-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels. Domet Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.

Gents' Shirt Fronts, all Linen, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, and 65c. Boys' Shirt Fronts. 3 1

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$196,148 51
Interest and other items	11,995 99
	$208,144 50

EXPENDITURES,

Paid claims by death	$32,248 06
" surrendered and lapsed policies	6,504 27
" dividends to policy-holders	1,997 47
" Interest on stock	10,276 44
" taxes	3,551 74
" reinsurance	2,350 16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc	50,577 82
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses	72,700 66
	$180,226 62

ASSETS,

United States 6 per cent. bonds	$159,671 91
Cash on hand and in bank	18,635 74
Loans on policies in force	53,148 05
Deferred premiums for the year	42,633 91
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	52,678 24
All other assets	20,817 24
	$347,635 10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death	$17,064 47
" " all other claims	1,862 82
	$18,927 29

SUMMARY.

Assets	$347,635 10
Liabilities	18,927 29
Capital and Reserve Fund	$328,707 81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
3 6 mwf2w No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tnstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
3 9fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY MANN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
3 8wfm5t Auditor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.

2 22 eod§

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers:—

On the line of Twentieth street, from Columbia avenue northward, two hundred and thirty-nine feet, three feet in diameter.

On Miller street, from Lancaster avenue, fifty-five feet north of Baring street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Emerald street, from Adams to York street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches.

On Seneca street, from Forty-fourth street to Mica street, thence along Mica street to Oregon street, thence along Oregon street to Forty-fifth street, three feet in diameter.

On Spruce street, from Thirty-seventh and Woodland street to Thirty-ninth street, three feet in diameter.

On Columbia avenue, from the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue to the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On Clearfield street, from Cedar street to Aramingo Canal, three feet in diameter.

On Dickinson street, from Sixth street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Diamond street, five feet in diameter.

And from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, five feet six inches in diameter.

For the sewer on Eighteenth street bids must specify prices as follows:—

Earth excavation per cubic yard.
Rock excavation per cubic yard.
Foundation timber per M. B. M.
Rough Rubble Masonry per perch (25 cubic feet.)
Brick work (sewer 5½ feet) per lineal foot.
Embankment per cubic yard.
Embankment to be material hauled out of cut over 500 feet, or taken from other localities as may be directed.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city (except in the case of the sewer to be constructed on Eighteenth street, from Norris to Diamond street, where the full excess over assessment bills will be paid by the city); and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in repair for three years after the work is completed.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified by in the act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Department of Law, as directed by the ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the successful bidder fails to execute a contract within five days after the work is allotted he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

All submitting proposals must be skilled, and regularly engaged in, the construction of culverts, and the contractor must personally superintend the work as required by ordinance of Councils.

No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.

Specifications, which will be strictly adhered adhered to, may be had at the Department of Surveys.

All bidders may be present at the time of opening the proposals.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 17th day of March, 1871, for the Construction of a DRAWBRIDGE over the FRANKFORD CREEK, at ORTHODOX Street, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1871.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

Piling, including driving, shoeing, and levelling of each grillage, 12 by 12 timber, including workmanship per cubic foot. Timber for platform, including workmanship per M.

Masonry, including all scaffolding and mortar, and risk of flood, per perch of twenty-five cubic feet.

Bridge superstructure, inclusive of all material, framing, machinery, and erecting, per lineal foot.

Embankment per cubic yard.

Proposals will also be received for constructing this bridge of iron, in which case a plan in detail of the proposed superstructure must accompany each bid. Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be examined at the Department of Surveys, No. 224 South Fifth street.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, at this office, for the excavation of a drainage channel for Hollanders and Shickhausing Creeks, in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, and upon what is known as "The Neck," and also for the construction of sluices and road bridges, all of which will be constructed as specified by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Surveys, and each proposal, to be received, must submit prices for

Large Ditch	Per linear rod
Small Ditch	Per linear rod
River Sluice	Per linear foot
Sluices, 2 feet by 4 feet	Per linear foot
Sluices, 1 foot by 1 foot	Per foot length of the abutment of road level, inclusive of superstructure.

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by an ordinance approved the 25th day of May, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be held as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be sealed and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

- 88 pounds mess pork.
- 40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
- 181,000 pound of double extra flour.
- 13,000 pounds of hard bread.
- 31,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
- 15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
- 6,000 pounds of split peas.
- 4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
- 600 pounds of hominy.
- 17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
- 1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
- 9,000 pounds of brown sugar.
- 1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
- 5,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
- 8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
- 27,500 pounds of salt.
- 500 pounds of pepper—black.
- 4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
- 17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
- 3,500 pounds of dried apples.
- 500 pounds of dried peaches.
- 1,200 pounds of raisins.
- 175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
- 50 gallons of pickled onions.
- 375 gallons of sauerkraut.
- 332 dozen cans of milk.
- 3,200 pounds of lard.
- 7,000 pounds of butter.
- 1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
3 11 16 18 23 Secretary.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 6t First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjaman Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM B. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. E'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SEED OATS.

Surprise Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, at $1·50 per bushel. Also, New Brunswick and Excelsior Oats, raised expressly for seed, for sale by

P. B. MINGLE & CO.,
3 13 6t No. 103 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 15, FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

Prior to their departure for Europe of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The successful Irish Drama by Edmund Falconer, entitled

THE MEN IN THE GAP; OR, INNISFALLEN.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Terrence O'Ryan
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Maggie Maguire

In act fourth will be shown a new and MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.

The good old Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY.

And the roaring farce of TURN HIM OUT.

ST. MARC MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.

CONTINUED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK.

MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2,

FIRE FLY.

LOTTA AS FIRE FLY,

with Songs, Dances, and Drum Solo.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.

SATURDAY, ONLY FIRE FLY MATINEE.

MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE NELL.

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—REECE'S VARIETY TROUPE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1871,

In their Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, Burlesques, Character Songs, Etc.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. [3 13 6t

FAREWELL OF THE TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

No one should fail to improve this the LAST OPPORTUNITY of witnessing

NATURE'S GREATEST LIVING WONDER,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 35 cents.

At NORRISTOWN, March 20.

At PHŒNIXVILLE, March 21. 3 13 3t*

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

AT

No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.

From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE.

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 292, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Sylvan Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 293 and 294.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awf M§ D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

WE expressed a fear a few days ago that a turning-point in national politics had been reached, and the result of the election in New Hampshire furnishes unwelcome proof that this fear was but too well grounded. For the first time since 1854 the Democracy have swept that State, and for the first time since 1856 (the first year that the Republican party was well organized) have the Republicans lost it. Democratic, under the old order of things, New Hampshire abandoned her ancient faith when one of her sons, Franklin Pierce, signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and she has given steady adherence to the young giant of Republicanism through all the changing scenes of the war (wavering slightly only in 1862 and 1863 by diminishing her standard majority), and she returns to it now after seventeen years of allegiance to the cause of the country, after the battle is over and victory is won, and after a President, to whom she gave nearly seven thousand majority, is installed in the White House.

This significant political revolution is unhappily as complete as it is remarkable. Before the election there was a slight fear that the Republicans would lose one out of three Congressmen, but the returns indicate, contrary to all expectations, that the Democracy have carried all the Congressional districts.

Thus, three votes will be taken from the Republican phalanx in the House of Representatives and added to the ranks of the Democracy, giving them 96 members—a force that, when it is increased by a few more Democratic members who will probably be elected, will enable them to prevent decided legislation in the interest of Republicanism; and the State itself, which was supposed to be as safe as Lancaster county, elects a Democratic Governor!

For such an extraordinary manifestation of public sentiment there must be some extraordinary exp'anation. No party so strongly entrenched could be thus routed, if deep and intense dissatisfaction with some of its proceedings had not been created.

Among these causes the San Domingo policy, and the determined opposition to it in New Hampshire, is probably one of the most important.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Nashua, N. H., on the eve of the election, thus describes some of the points made against the proposed acquisition by Senator Patterson:—

"In his speech here last week Senator Patterson took strong ground against the annexation of Santo Domingo, for the reason that we have icebergs and hurricanes enough. He said that General Sherman had informed him that to protect Dominica it would require a standing army of 5000 men, which would be maintained at an annual expense of $10,000,000, and this would be a small part of the expense. The purchase-money would amount to $40,000,000; and in addition to this would be the heavy expense of building fortifications and guarding the seaboard. The inhabitants are ignorant, and, while we would educate the world, our first duty is at home. The people are rebellious, too, for it is only a few years since Spain sent 40,000 men there to suppress a rebellion, 50,000 of whom found their graves, and Spain lost the country. France had tried to govern them, and lost 40,000 soldiers and millions of treasure. Is the prospect any brighter for the United States? General Sherman had said, in a Cabinet meeting, that "this annexation would be the first nail in our coffin."

The danger of making a party test of a measure which a Republican Senator condemns in this fashion is painfully apparent. On the heels of this speech came the news that Sumner had been deposed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and intelligent and conscientious men were forced to conclude that the new reading of Republicanism was to be devotion to a measure (San Domingo) which they intensely abhorred. But, aside from this question, other causes of dissatisfaction changed many votes.

Men who cared little for foreign questions of any description revolted against the unnecessary continuation of the odious income tax.

The people, who had long and quietly born the brunt of terrib'e taxation, determined to vote against continued efforts to pour annually into the National Treasury one hundred millions of dollars more than the current expenses.

Men who were indignant with the continuation of the war tax on tea and coffee, voted for its repeal.

Men who fancied that the administration, in its zeal for foreign acquisitions, which they deemed not on'y undesirable but dangerous, was neglecting domestic interests of primary importance, were anxious to rebuke such imputed neglect.

Men who saw money plenty in the vaults of banks, in the strong-boxes of the Treasury, in the hands of stock speculators, in every circle where it was not needed for useful purposes, while it was wofully scarce in the hands of the people, voted for a new and better policy.

Men who believed that extravagance had been carried to undue limits, that corruption still abounded, and that, if the able-bodied white tax-payer did not quickly begin to look after his interests, he would soon have no interests left worth looking after, voted with the Democracy for the first time in their lives.

Despite these dissatisfactions, there is still time left to rally the Republican party for the Presidential campaign of 1872 if wise, vigorous, prudent, and just measures are speedily adopted. No time is to be lost, however. Since the tyros of politicis can now plainly see how easily the power of a great party can be frittered away, some of its cool heads and brave hearts should still be able to replace the benighted wanderers on the highway to victory.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

THE meeting at Horticultural Hall last evening was a warning that the members of the Legislature will do well to heed, for it is certain from the temper manifested that the Tammany government which it is proposed to place over this city will not be tamely submitted to. The meeting was very largely made up of poor working men, the owners and lessees of small houses, a class which on ordinary occasions is distinguished for its profound respect for the law, and for its cordial submission, in the interests of good government, to the decrees of the law-making power. It was evident from the conversations which took place in every part of the hall previous to and during the formal proceedings of the meeting, that these men were thoroughly alarmed, and that they fully understood what the ultimate results of a commission government would be.

They felt instinctively that upon them, and not upon the rich men of the city, would fall the burden of increased taxation; and with the prospect that all the results of years of toil will be swept away to gratify the greed of an irresponsible and all-powerful oligarchy, they naturally and properly arrived at the conclusion that when the law fails to protect the citizen it is the duty of the citizen to protect himself. The man who by dint of hard saving has managed to obtain a home for himself will not tamely submit to have it taken away from him by a system of government to which he never consented, and which never received the sanction of a majority of his fellow-citizens. Every small property-holder in the city of Philadelphia is now threatened by the commission bills with the confiscation of his home and lot of land by a system of taxation over which he has no control whatever, and the alarm and indignation of those who attended the meeting last evening, if not loud-voiced, were deep; and if the Legislature should dare to pass the Commission bills in the face of the protest of the citizens of Philadelphia, the men who expect to grow rich by means of them may possibly find that some laws cannot be executed when public opinion in a community of freemen is unanimously opposed to them. The citizens of Philade'phia will have the sympathies of the entire nation in any opposition they may make to the enforcement of the commission bills in case they become laws, for these bills will completely overthrow republican government, at least so far as this city is concerned, and will establish a despotism of the most infamous description—a greedy, pitiless, and unscrupulous oligarchy to which that of Venice would appear lamb-like in comparison.

The speakers at the meeting last night turned the whole commission scheme inside out, and exhibited it in all its deformity, and the response which the audience made to the telling points brought forward by Mr. Vaux, Mr. O'Byrne, and the other gentlemen who occupied the platform, proved how thoroughly the whole subject was understood, and how profound was the just indignation of the citizens who crowded the hall. The meeting was a warning to the Legislature, and especially to the Philadelphia delegation, that it would be well for them to heed. Every member from this city who advocates or votes for the commission bills, in their present or in any other shape, will be branded as a traitor to his constituents, and he will probably find, if he attempts to return, that Philadelphia will not be a pleasant place for him to live in for the future.

We caution our readers, as we did yesterday, not to place any reliance upon the reports which come from Harrisburg with regard to the defeat of the commission bills. They have for the present been choked off, but there is nothing to prevent them from being brought forward in the House and passed at any moment; and even if the present set of bills are definitely killed, there is every probability that others will be introduced, and a determined effort made to push them through both houses, and to secure the signature of the Governor. The men who expect to be benefitted by the commission scheme have prepared a deep-laid plan, and they are determined if possible to carry it at the present session in spite of all opposition. Such an opportunity for wholesale stealing under the protection of law was never before offered in this country—for our commission bills go a step further than those under which New York is plundered—and with untold millions almost in their grasp, desperate efforts will undoubtedly be made to secure the prize.

Of a kind with the three bills particularly referred to above is the Personal Tax Commission bill which was introduced some weeks ago, and which has almost been lost sight of lately, owing to the superior interest of the great plundering scheme. The bill for the creation of a Personal Tax Commission, however, is scarcely less dangerous and is no less obnoxious than the other measures, and it should be equally protested against. The individuals who are named for Commissioners of Public Works, Water, and Police have at least had the good grace to remain silent and not to insult the community by advocating the bills in which they are interested. William L. Dennis and R. J. C. Walker, two of the proposed personal-tax commissioners, have, however, actually appeared before the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House of Representatives as the advocates for the passage of their bill. It is difficult to characterize such a proceeding in proper terms, but it is tolerably evident that the gentlemen named are entirely too anxious to assume the duties, responsibilities—may we say perquisites?—of commissioners, and the Legislature will do well to limit them, so far as is in its power, to the comparatively humble spheres which they now occupy.

ONE of the few bills now under consideration in the Legislature which is worthy of adoption embodies a plan for a new geological survey of the Commonwealth. This is a measure of real importance, which would quickly repay a hundred-fold the comparatively small expense attending it. Within a comparatively few years many of the progressive States have ordered geological surveys, and nowhere would such an investigation be more immediately and extensively useful and beneficial than in this great deposit of inexhaustible stores of coal, iron, and oil.

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McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MATERIALS
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Embraces everything, Native and Foreign, that is Rare, Chaste, and Beautiful.
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Every Variety
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Splendid
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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far exceeding in
VARIETY OF DESIGN
and
COLOR
Anything we have ever had,
PERFECT AND COMPLETE,
Is offered at rates
LOWER
Than it has been possible to sell for years.

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HUGH A. McCANN
Will sell at public sale his entire collection of
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AT
No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,
Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his store
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 16 and 17,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION.
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A SECOND-HAND PONY PHAETON
WITH RUMBLE.
Address, stating price,
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New Styles for Spring
IN
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Dresses, Sacques, Etc.,
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NEW SILKS,
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Per Recent Arrivals from France.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·25.
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With a splendid line of
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At from $1·75 to $2 50.
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SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
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WATCHES,
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Special attention is called to their new
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
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Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store, and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
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In July to our new warehouse,
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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
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NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
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THE HAWK'S NEST.

BY BRET HARTE.

From The Chicago Art Review for March.

We checked our pace—the red road sharply rounding;
We heard the troubled flow
Of the dark olive depths of pines, resounding
A thousand feet below;

Above the tumult of the canyon, lifted,
The grey hawk breathless hung,
Or on the hill a winged shadow drifted
Where furze and thorn-bush clung;

Or where, half-way, the mountain side was furrowed
With many a seam and scar,
Or some abandoned tunnel dimly burrowed—
A mole-hill seen so far;

We looked in silence down across the distant
Unfathomable reach,
A silence broken by the guide's consistent
And realistic speech;

"Walker of Murphy's blew a hole through Peters
For telling him he lied,
Then up and dusted out of South Hornitos
Across the long Divide.

"We ran him out of Strong's and up through Eden,
And 'cross the ford below,
And up this mountain (Peter's brother leadin'),
And me and Clark and Joe.

"He fou't us game; somehow, I disremember
Jest how the thing kem round;
Some say 'twas wadding, some a scattered ember
From fires on the ground.

"But in one minute all the hill below him
Was just one sheet of flame;
Guardin' the crest, Sam Clark and I called to him.
And—well, the dog was game.

"He made no sign—the fires of hell were round him
The pit of hell below.
We sat and waited, but we never found him,
And then we turned to go.

"And then—you see that rock that's grown so bristly
With chapparel and tan—
Suthin' crept out—it might have been a grizzly,
It might hev been a man.

"Suthin' that howled and gnashed its teeth and shouted
In smoke and dust and flame;
Suthin' that sprang into the depths about it,
Grizzly or man—but game!

"That's all. Well, yes, it does look rather risky;
And kinder makes one queer
And dizzy looking down. A drop of whisky
Ain't a bad thing right here!"

A NEW INVENTION FOR LIFTING WATER.

We had the pleasure Wednesday of witnessing a successful operation of the Patent Compound Propeller Pump, made by the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, for the Glen Carbon Colliery, on the estate of William Richardson, deceased, in this county. This colliery is leased and worked by Messrs. John Lucas & Co.

In our judgment, the title of pump is a misnomer, as it would be more proper to call it a water elevator. The peculiar features of this elevator are, a cast-iron pipe about eight inches in diameter and 300 feet long, cast in longitudinal sections, and bolted together, each section being six feet in length. In the intervals between these sections are shorter sections one foot long, constructed in the same manner, with bearings supporting a shaft made of steel one and three-fourth inches in diameter, extending the entire length of the pipe. Mounted on this shaft, at intervals of about three feet, are screw propellers, with two blades seven and a half inches in diameter, with an angular pitch of 65 degrees, and revolving with the shaft. Midway between these propellers, and attached to the walls of the pipe, are wings or blades of the same pitch and form as the blades of the propellers, but of a reverse angle. At the lower end of the elevator is a basket or guard of cast-iron to prevent stones, coal, or other obstructions from passing into the pipe. The top of the elevator has a spout or nozzle to direct the stream of water as it passes out, above which is a very novel and ingenious contrivance to support the weight of the shaft, with its propellers and the column of water. There has been considerable delay in putting the elevator into operation, from the want of an adequate support for the heavy column of water, but this difficulty has been entirely, successfully overcome.

There is a disc about sixteen inches in diameter secured permanently to the top of the pipe, upon which rests a ring of brass about twelve inches in diameter, on top of which is another disc about fourteen inches in diameter, and embracing the outer periphery of the brass ring. This upper disc is permanently secured to the propeller shaft. By means of a small donkey pump water is forced between the two discs under sufficient pressure to slightly separate them, so that the top disc, propeller shaft and column of water are supported by the film of water between them, and thus the rotation of the propeller shaft revolving on the water causes only a very small amount of friction.

The donkey pump receives the water from a small tank or barrel, and any surplus water forced between the discs raises the ring of brass, and is discharged back into the same tank. The propeller shaft is revolved by a wire rope passing around a groove pulley above the upper disc, and which is driven by a steam engine.

On revolving the shaft, a constant and solid stream of water flows from the elevator, at the rate of 1700 gallons per minute—the propeller lifting the water on to the stationary wings or blades above it, by which it is supported, and from which it is taken by the next succeeding propeller, and so on until the water is discharged, thus avoiding all valves or complicated machinery. The advantages claimed for this elevator are, economy in cost and running expenses, great simplicity and durability, small amount of friction, and ability to lift large bodies of water to any height with the smallest expenditure of power. This elevator appears to be peculiarly adapted for deep mines, where large quantities of water are to be raised, and they can be made of any size or capacity.

One is now being constructed of twenty inches diameter, and which will lift 10,000 gallons per minute, and which, we understand, will shortly be thrown open for public exhibition.

A new engine is being placed in close contact with the elevator at Glen Carbon, on account of the difficulty experienced in transmitting power from an old slope engine, which is located at a considerable distance from it.

It is claimed that this important invention will greatly lessen the cost of mining, not only on account of the comparatively small expense of the apparatus, but also the reduced expenditure for power, and which will lessen the present difficulties and dangers attending the removal of water from mines.

Should this pump come up to the expectations of the proprietors on further trial, it will be a great acquisition in the working of collieries that are troubled with water to such an extent as to render their working unprofitable.

The invention is owned by the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company of Pennsylvania, of which Colonel Barton H. Jenks is the President. As all our operators are deeply interested in any new improvement that is simple and lessens expenses, they will watch its working with great interest.—*Miners' Journal.*

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

Executive Nominations Confirmed.

The Ship Arson Case.

The Offender to be Hanged.

Destructive Fires

Matters at the Capital.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Affairs in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: T. E. Garden, Receiver of Public Moneys, Marysville, Cal.; Melville Cottle, Register of the Land Office at Stockton, Cal.; Patrick S. Sieven, Collector of Customs at Miami, O.; David M. Dunn, of Ind., Consul at Prince Edward Island; Charles DeHoffmann, a resident of Warsaw, to be Consul at Warsaw, Poland; Charles H. Harn, Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Rice, of Maine, Consul at Hakodadi; John H. Mills, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada; James Laidley, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of California; P. C. Baralon, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third district, New Jersey.

Naval Orders.

Commodore E. G. Parrot is ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 5th proximo, relieving Commodore Goldsborough, placed on waiting orders.

Senatorial Caucus.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Senate after transacting some unimportant business went into Executive session, and confirmed a large number of nominations. They are now in caucus considering Mr. Morton's bill to protect life and property in the Southern States. Several Senators are opposed to those features of the bill authorizing the President to use the military and naval forces to enforce the mandates of the courts. Quite a number of Senators are in favor of adjourning and going home.

The Motion to Adjourn

on Saturday is now under discussion in caucus. After filibustering for nearly three hours Butler asked leave to have his Ku-klux bill printed, but objection was made. Speaker Blaine, Dawes, and others, who regard the passage of any bill now as hopeless, propose to appoint a special committee, to whom the bill be referred, with power to sit during the recess and investigate the whole matter and report a bill next December. A resolution to this effect has just been offered by Mr. Lynch.

Select Committee on Southern Outrages.

A resolution to appoint a select committee of thirteen to investigate the condition of the South during the recess has been introduced and agreed to by a large majority, all the Democrats voting for it and nearly all the Republicans.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chemical Works Burned.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Sprague & Close's chemical works in Delvan street, near Richard, in Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building, $3000, and on stock, $7000; not insured.

The Ship Arson Case—Sentenced to be Hanged.

Charles Pardoe, lately convicted in the United States Circuit Court of burning the ship Robert Edwards at sea on the 20th of June last, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of May next. Charles Meredith and Frederick Allen, his associates, who plead guilty, were sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for ten years at hard labor.

Collision at Sea and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamer Elector, of the Providence line, while passing through Hell Gate on her way to this city this morning, was run into by a schooner. The bow of the latter tore away the guards of the propeller, and caused other damage. The first mate of the steamer was instantly killed.

Colonel Burr Porter, of Newark, was killed in the battle of December 9, in France, while serving on the staff of Garibaldi.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Minnesota.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 15.—The large warehouse of Bullard, at Reed's Landing, Minn., was burned last night, together with 25,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $50,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to bounties of soldiers enlisted between May 3d and July 22d, 1861. Passed.

The bill gives one hundred dollars bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted between the dates named.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill to authorize the issue of duplicate checks of disbursing officers. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the House bills repealing the duties on coal and salt were read a second time.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved the reconsideration of the vote upon the passage of the one-hundred-dollar bounty bill. He said he had been informed the bill would involve the Government in an expenditure of eight millions of dollars.

He then offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the actual amount of expense.

Mr. Wilson said he would not object to the reconsideration. His information was that the number of soldiers entitled to the bounty would be between four and five thousand and the aggregate of expense would be about $410,000.

The failure of Congress to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court had occasioned general disappointment and complaint, and whether the aggregate was larger or smaller, this legislation should be passed.

Mr. Morrill's resolution prevailed without objection.

The following additional bills were introduced:—

Mr. Hamlin, to provide for the completion of the tympanum of the south wing of the Capitol Building, directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the execution of Mills' group of statuary, commemorative of the late epoch in American history, and adapt the same to the tympanum of the southeast portico of the Capitol, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Chandler, to define a gross of matches and for other purposes, providing that a gross shall contain fourteen thousand four hundred matches, put up in packages of one hundred or some multiple thereof.

Mr. Wilson, in relation to additional bounties, providing that the widow, children, or father and mother of any soldier who enlisted for a less period than one year and who was killed or died in service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as have been granted by law where the soldier enlisted for two years.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Anthony's resolution to limit business to legislation upon the South came up, but was informally laid aside, and the appropriation bill supplying deficiencies was made the first business in order.

At 1:10 the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wood, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when appointed, be requested to examine into and report at the next session of Congress, whether the territory of Lower California would be a desirable acquisition to the United States, and if so to make such recommendations looking to that object as may seem to that committee just and expedient with reference thereto.

Mr. Eldridge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux in New Hampshire.

The Speaker said that the introduction of such a bill would only be in order when the gentleman's State was called.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Saturday next, and when it adjourn on the latter day it be to Tuesday next. The resolution was rejected—72 against 83.

Mr. Randall then modified his resolution so as to provide for an adjournment until Saturday next. The question was decided in the negative—yeas, 82; nays, 107.

Mr. Beatty introduced a bill granting permission to the Morse Monument Association to erect a monument to Professor Samuel F. B. Morse at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, provided it involve no expense to the Government. The bill was passed.

Mr. Butler gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to protect peaceable and loyal citizens of the United States in their lives and property, and asked that it be printed for the information of the House.

There were objections on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Beck objected to any business until the regular committees were appointed.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., said, We are not in a condition to do business safely or properly without the appointment of committees.

The Speaker—In my judgment we ought forthwith to appoint the committees, to whom important matters can be referred, or we ought forthwith to adjourn *sine die.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT.—Edmund Falconer's Irish drama of *The Men in the Gap; or, Innisfallen,* will be produced this evening with new scenery, and with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading *roles.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the military drama of *Fire Fly.*

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Town and Country,* and the farce of *Turn Him Out,* will be represented this evening.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Reece's variety troupe will appear this evening.

THE TWO-HEADED GIRL will be on exhibition at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

BENTRICK & SAILER'S "IMPROVED IRONING TABLE."

NOTICE.—Bentrick & Sailer respectfully invite the attention of the public generally, and Housekeepers particularly, to their "Improved Ironing Table." Patented March 30, 1869.

Its merit is seen at a glance, for utility, simplicity, and durability. It is compact, convenient, ornamental, and useful, occupying less space than any other ever invented, sixteen inches square!

The most complete arrangement for the purpose of *Ironing made easy* ever brought before the public. Hotel-keepers, Boarding-house keepers, Laundries, Public Institutions, and private families will be interested in "The Improved Ironing Table."

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. For further particulars,

Address, BENTRICK & SAILER,
"Evening Telegraph" Office,
No. 108 S. THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A. J. Charlock, a printer in the office of the Ohio *Weekly Clarion,* writes to the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS as follows:—"Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case said to me one day:—'Andrew, you need a tonic; that's what's the matter; and there's no tonic that was ever got up equal to PLANTATION BITTERS. Try 'em.' I *have* tried 'em,' and you are at liberty to state (referring to me for confirmation) that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THE INFANT'S FRIEND.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all affections of the throat. Druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents per box. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

BOERNER—RICHARDSON.—On the 14th instant, by Alderman Hugh Collins, AUGUSTUS BOERNER to JANE RICHARDSON, both of this city.

BOWERS—BEDDY.—On Sunday evening, March 5, by the Rev. William J. Alston, Mr. JOHN C. BOWERS to Mrs. EMELINE BEDDY, both of this city.

ROSSE—PUTNAM.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., JAMES M. ROSSE, commander U. S. revenue cutter Hamlin, Boston, to Miss A. LOUISE PUTNAM, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARGER.—On the night of the 12th instant, WILLIAM BARGER, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, the members of the United Beneficial Society, and his male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 Morgan street, on Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FLEU.—On the 14th instant, ALLEN L., son of John and the late Jane Fleu, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, also Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F.; Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.; Decatur Council, No. 36, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 604 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HOOD.—On the 13th instant, ROBERT HOOD, son of Eliza and the late Samuel Hood, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Schuyler Council, No. 183, O. U. A. M., and Northern Liberty Engine Company and William Tell Yacht Club are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 2025 Sepviva street, below Dauphin street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ROGERS.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. ABIGAIL ROGERS, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. David Maroney, Nicetown lane, above Rising Sun lane, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

To proceed to Moorestown, Bucks county, for interment.

TOBIAS.—On the 14th instant, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, son of J. O. and Virginia Tobias, of this city.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 767 S. Twelfth street.

WHILLDIN.—On the 13th instant, OLIVER WHILLDIN, aged 69 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and Eagle Beneficial Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 542 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Interment at Ebenezer Church Ground.

☞ GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. AND A. M.—Masonic Hall, March 14, 1871.—The Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, on Thursday, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Masonic dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. M. Brother WILLIAM BARGER.

By order of the R. W. Grand Master.

JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS, Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
JOSH BILLINGS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 16.
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."
A. MINER GRISWOLD, March 20.
("The Fat Contributor.")
Subject:—"INJUN MEAL."
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 14 3t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting of the DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE AND AMENDMENT OF LAW at the Hall of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1871, at 8 P. M.
RICHARD C. MCMURTRIE, Esq., will read a paper on "The Report of the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes of Pennsylvania."
After the reading of the paper, the subject will be open for discussion. The public, and particularly the members of the Bench and Bar, are invited to be present.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
1t* Secretary.

☞ THE FIRST ANNUAL LITERARY AND Musical Entertainment of the United Lyceums of Philadelphia will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, March 18, 1871, at ½ before 8 o'clock. Professor ADAMS will assist Germania Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the entertainment. 3 13mwf4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order,
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ WOODHULL & CLAFLIN, the Lady Brokers of Wall street, New York, will deliver their argument for Constitutional Equality, the great political issue, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 21. Tickets for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT street. 3 15 6t

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable on and after the 15th instant.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
3 13 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ TICKETS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT of the UNITED LYCEUMS for sale by members of the INDEPENDENT LYCEUM and at J. McCARAHER'S, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. 3 13 mwfs4t*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon this evening by Rev. J. H. EGAR, of Pittsburg. 1t*

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm3] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 10 6trp§

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA,
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2mBp CORNELIUS & SONS.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
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ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
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NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroucches, Pasteons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FIRST SPRING OPENING
OF
CARPETINGS,
Thursday, March 16.
We respectfully extend an invitation to visit us and examine all the new and latest styles of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc.,
Which we have just opened, and which we will offer at the
Very Lowest Cash Prices.
PEABODY & WESTON,
CARPET HOUSE,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
3 14 w s2t tus5trp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
These bonds are secured, *first,* by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second,* by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one-third,* and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
For sale in Philadelphia by
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
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SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
3 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
NOTICE.
THE
KENSINGTON BANK
HAVE PURCHASED
ONE OF THE RENOWNED
BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
OF THE
AMERICAN
Steam Safe Company,
SAFE MAKERS TO THE
United States Government,
No. 32 South FOURTH St.,
3 15 wf2t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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TO LET, THE THIRD AND FOURTH Floors of Building No. 111 S. Fourth street. Rent low. E. G. NEWLIN,
3 11 4t No. 412 LOCUST Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
EDWARD G. NEWLIN,
GOLD CHAIN MANUFACTURER, BULLION DEALER AND ASSAYER.
Having removed from No. 111 South Fourth street to No. 412 LOCUST Street (formerly Prune street), between Fourth and Fifth, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform you that he has purchased the Tools and Machinery, and leased the Factory occupied by the late firm of DREER & SEARS, increasing his facilities for manufacturing, and feels confident of producing a line of goods equal to any offered in this market.
Chemically Pure Gold, Silver, and Copper always on hand. Also, Gold Wire and Plate, of various grades of fineness for jobbing.
Rolling done for Gold Beaters, Jewellers, etc.
Old Gold and Silver Bought. 3 11 4t

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

A very profound sensation has been caused in the Republican party, by the war which Grant has inaugurated upon Sumner, in causing him to be deposed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because of his opposition to the pet scheme of the President, the acquisition of San Domingo. There can be no doubt that this was the real reason for his deposition, although Senator Howe, in the Senate on Friday, in reply to a query from Senator Schurz as to the cause of it, said that it was because "the personal relations existing between the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States and the head of the State Department were such as to preclude all social intercourse between them;" yet in the same debate Senator Howe was proven to have given a false reason, as Senator Tipton said he had taken down yesterday's proceedings in the Republican caucus the words which fell from the lips of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) as to the reason for this change. The words were, "That the majority of the Senate were in favor of the annexation of Santo Domingo, and a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations were opposed to it, and that was the reason for making the change."

The Republicans of the country will now have to choose the side upon which they will array themselves in this issue between their President and their leading apostle; and as the difference between them has arisen upon a point which has not yet been adjudicated upon in any Republican platform, the members of the party cannot be influenced in their choice by fealty to party principles. It is evident, moreover, that they cannot be neutral on the question; for the war between the President and Sumner is a war *a l'outrance;* the President, after having been fairly implored and entreated for days by the most prominent men of his party not to do so, has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to Sumner and his friends, with the imperial remark that these men must be taught to beware how they oppose the administration.

The President is manifestly inclined to rule his party as he ruled his army, and to keep up the fight on the line on which he started out, regardless of obstacles and regardless of the sacrifice of his followers. He does not seem to suspect that the policy which was successful in one case will be any less so in the other; and it is left to Senator Sumner to teach him this sad lesson. Sumner is not of a disposition to tamely swallow the insult he has received, and the way in which he will be apt to make sheet lightning play about Grant's head for the next year or two will be very entertaining to witness. It is generally conceded that any little chance for a renomination which was left to Grant by his previous follies, has been entirely swept away by his last act of silly despotism. In ruining himself he has likewise ruined his party, and has rendered it nearly certain that even the best Republican candidate who could be selected, such as Senator Trumbull, will be beaten in 1872 by the Democratic nominee. The Republican party is ruined beyond redemption.

The insult to Sumner by his removal from the post which he has so long filled with marked ability, is made all the more apparent by the fact that Senator Cameron has been selected as his successor. The total unfitness of Cameron for the post is known to all men, and in choosing him to fill it the administration must needs confess that it has replaced a very competent chairman by one very incompetent; and that, in its opinion, it is far more important that a chairman of a Senate committee, who has in charge the foreign relations of the country, should be on personally friendly terms with the administration than that he should know anything about the duties of his position. In fact, we doubt not that Grant prefers a chairman who don't know too much, and who, being well paid, will do just what he wants him to do. From this standpoint none will deny that he has selected a very excellent chairman for his purposes.

REFORMS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Among the comparatively little good work done during the past winter by the New York Assembly, must be classed two enactments which it has had under consideration touching the business of life insurance. The first of these is the provision that after a company has received three annual payments from a policy holder, it is debarred from afterwards setting up a plea of fraud or misrepresentation in case of death. Under the present system of soliciting agents, this loophole has been used to the extent of a rank injustice. Under the system of high commissions, ranging from ten to forty per cent. of the premiums received, the business of policy canvassing has attracted a great many active, shrewd, smooth-tongued men, whose roseate representations are in many cases found to be sadly at variance with the provisions of the policy when that document arrives. The medical examination is hurried through with the one purpose of finding in the applicant no physical reason for withholding his policy. It is the interest of the solicitor to have the application of the would-be policy holder accepted, and accordingly in writing out the request he tones down or omits every statement calculated to render the risk doubtful. The policy is granted, time goes on, the man dies, and then the company begins looking around to find if all the statements made in the application were correct. His exact age may have been misstated, he may have concealed some scrofulous or pulmonary flaw in his lineage. In either case the company can refuse payment. The purpose of the new law is to oblige companies to make these investigations at once, before they take a man's money for a policy which they will afterwards repudiate. It is a reform which should be embodied in the insurance laws of every State. There is also in New York a general wakening up to the fact that the medical examiners of insurance companies should be men of the highest possible character and ability, masters of all modern improvements in vital diagnosis, and, above all, permanent officers of the insurance companies whom they represent, and interested in their profits.

But the most important change in the insurance code of New York attempted during the winter has been the effort on the part of the companies themselves to remove the restriction forbidding them to loan any of their funds outside the State. The general dullness of business and the decline in speculation have glutted New York with money, and the insurance companies have found the competition too strong for their comfort or profit. The New York code obliges all companies in that State to lend their funds within the State limits, and while Ohio, Illinois, and other States were offering eight per cent. interest and the best of real estate securities, the New York insurance men were obliged to loan their funds at four, five, and six per cent. More than this, the Western States have rebelled at the injustice of allowing New York to swallow up, year after year, the millions paid in premiums by Western policy holders, and have warmly welcomed a new class of companies which, organized under the laws of Connecticut, propose to lend half their premium receipts in the States from which they are received.

The eagerness with which this concession has been received in Western cities has awakened the agents of New York companies to the necessity of securing a similar advantage, and at their instigation the New York insurance officers are besieging Albany for permission to lend part of their premiums in the States and cities from which they are received. How important a change is hereby contemplated will be understood from the statement that Ohio alone sends East every year more than two millions of dollars in life insurance policies. Either the Eastern companies must return part of this fund to be loaned to our merchants and manufacturers, or Ohio and other Western States will provide arrangements of their own by which the money they pay for insurance can be kept at home. The Albany Assembly has not yet yielded assent on this point, but the strength with which it has been urged shows that the case is correctly understood and must soon be properly adjusted.

WHAT THE ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT GRANT REALLY MEAN.

From the N. Y. Times.

Have Republicans who are devoting their time and energies to the work of discrediting the Republican party, and supplying the Democrats with arguments against Republican leaders, attentively considered the probable consequences of their policy? Every allowance must, of course, be made for individual differences of opinion. There are many Republicans of the most intellectual class who are profoundly dissatisfied with their party because it has done so little to clear the atmosphere of political life—because the Administration has not identified itself sufficiently with that most necessary reform of the age, the reform of the civil service. But do they seriously expect the Democrats of the present day to give them greater purity of administration? There are also many, especially among the younger men, who are estranged from the party on account of its opposition, as an organization, to free trade. There are many, again, who have been offended by the appointments made by General Grant from time to time, and by the little encouragement which, as they believe, the thoughtful and enlightened members of the party sometimes receive from him. Everybody is aware that these causes of discontent exist, and most people who keep fresh in their minds the "record" of the Democratic party would very gladly root out these causes, in order that something like unanimity might be restored to Republican councils, and the vast calamity of Democratic ascendancy be averted.

This anxiety is something very different from the inflexible attitude of hostility which many Republicans are assuming toward their own party and the administration. There can be no doubt, for instance, that papers like the *Evening Post* of this city have committed themselves, for some reason or other, to a course which entitles us to regard them as active Democratic journals, and which is in complete opposition to the best interests of the country. They do the work of the Democratic leaders far more industriously than the regular papers of that party. They catch up every idle story which is told against the Government, they exaggerate venial faults into great crimes, they even set to work inventing "news" for the purpose of bringing the administration into disgrace. All this is not calculated to accomplish any beneficial result, but simply to hand the country over to the hands of the Democrats. Now, what we want to know is, how much better off do these "irreconcilables" think they would be if they succeeded in bringing about this result? If General Grant is not quite the man they wish to see in the White House, would John T. Hoffman suit them any better? Is the system under which New York is governed, and with which the *Post* is so enamored, that which the great body of Republicans would like to see introduced into the National Government?

Probably they would answer no; and yet what other results could be expected from the success of the Democrats in 1872? The Democratic "sinews of war" are all in the hands of Tammany, and a Democratic success at the Presidential election simply means Hoffman in the White House, with his well-known backers in New York as his chief advisers. Local misrule would then be expanded into something like national spoliation. Tweed and Sweeny would not be converted into honest men simply because you placed unlimited opportunities before them of embezzling the public money. Think of the state our finances would probably be in at this moment if the Tammany horde had been allowed to "manage" them during the last five or six years. We all know now that debt and taxation have alike been largely reduced, and that the credit of the country stands very high, and we say that these are some of the results which ought to be remembered in favor of President Grant and his advisers when their shortcomings are so eagerly reckoned up, and the weapons of detraction are so freely launched against them. Can there be any comparison whatever, in the mind of any rational man, between the mistakes committed by General Grant and the wanton betrayal of public interests of which John T. Hoffman has repeatedly been guilty? Look at the way in which Hoffman has tampered with the judiciary of this city, lent himself to the conspiracies of the Tammany clique, signed bills for the wholesale misappropriation of the public money, and assisted Fisk and Gould to steal a railroad. Is this the man for whom you are willing to displace General Grant? What are you going to gain by substituting Hoffman for Grant? Are all your grievances worth a moment's consideration compared with the duty of keeping a tool of Tweed, Sweeny, and Fisk from the chief place of power in the country?

The people are wiser than party leaders, and they may be trusted to sweep away all the cobwebs spun by the "soreheads" when the proper moment arrives for their interference. There were Republican leaders who would have declined to carry on the war, if they could have had their own way; but the people scattered them. There were Republicans who were very anxious to prevent the re-election of Mr. Lincoln; but once more the voice of the people made itself heard. And so it will be again, or there will be little hope for many of the political privileges which we now prize the most dearly. The blind malignity toward the President which actuates the *Post* and a few other journals is not shared by the general public, who recognize in the President a man who was suddenly called to a most trying position, who has had very little fair play extended to him by a large section of the press, who from the first has been exposed to systematic misrepresentation and slander, but who has in the main striven faithfully to do his duty toward the country. We may fairly look for still better results from his administration as his time of service goes on—but even now, contrast him with the Democratic candidate, Governor Hoffman, and see who is most entitled to the confidence and respect of the country. The Democrats would unsettle the entire domestic policy of the nation, and there is no proof whatever that they would not even revive the repudiation projects of 1868. And yet Republicans are running a race with each other to see which can help Democrats the most. Papers like the *Post* far surpass the Democratic *World* in pig-headed hostility to the President. We believe that the people look upon these tactics with indignation, and that the time is coming when they will cause their opinions to be felt by the journals which are now conspiring for the overthrow of Republican rule, and the elevation to the chief place of authority of the confederate of James Fisk, Jr., and the Tammany clique.

THE CLERICAL PIPE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We thought that there were troubles enough in the Protestant Episcopal, or, as we wish to be civil, we will say the "Catholic" (not Roman or Romish) Church, already—but here is a fresh one. Somebody of the straighter sort writes to a "ritualistic" newspaper in this city to inquire whether it is just the thing for clergymen to smoke pipes in Lent. It does not seem to have occurred to this casuist to ask whether it is just the thing for clergymen to smoke pipes at all. When a controversy upon that point does arise, there will be a good deal to say on both sides of the question. James the First, to whom we owe our present version of the Scriptures, and who was in his time the head of the visible "Church" of England, was of opinion that tobacco was of the devil, and printed his "Counterblast" to prove it; while, on the other hand, many pious clergymen have been great smokers, and there is even a particular kind of implement of fumigation known in England as "the Churchwarden's Pipe." Sir Isaac Newton, "childlike sage, sagacious reader of the works of God, and of his word sagacious," was a great smoker. So was Robert Hall—but he was a Dissenter. It may be, therefore, considered as settled that there is no inherent ungodliness in smoking cigars, cigarettes, or pipes, whether the same be of clay, or briarwood, or meerschaums, or hookahs. The question is, whether it be a sin to smoke in Lent, and whether clergymen by that indulgence set a bad example to their parishioners.

Upon the whole, after careful consideration, in which he got no help from the Fathers, because pipes were not invented in their day, we have come to the conclusion that inasmuch as the purpose of Lent is to mortify the carnal man by hunger, and moreover considering that tobacco sensibly tempers the importunities of appetite, therefore, if its use defeats the moral force of fasting, that use should be instantly abandoned. We should have the same opinion in regard to brandy-and-water and bitters, only it happens that these are appetizers, and might be recommended to increase the rigors of abstinence. But just in proportion to the degree in which taking tobacco in Lent diminishes the consumer's "peckishness," just in that proportion may smoking (and also chewing) be considered a violation of the discipline of the "Church." We cannot give a better opinion than that. Nor can anybody else.

It is because we heartily wish the differences of the Protestant Episcopal (or "Catholic") Church well adjusted; it is because we are weary of controversy about minor matters of mere ceremonial, that we deplore the introduction of a new element of debate. We believe that the "Episcopal" Church, especially with the greater attention which it is recently paying to good works, might be a most useful and beneficent organization; and it is not, therefore, with much satisfaction that we open from week to week the newspapers calling themselves, or called by others, "Episcopalian," only to find endless disputes about rubrics, and genuflexions, and triune immersions, and vestments, *de omnibus rebus*, until we have actually got down to tobacco pipes. If these things go on, there must be schism, and that at no distant day. It would have come already here if the present Bishop of New York had not been one of the wisest as well as one of the best of men; for if the "Church" here had been under a hot-tempered and litigious prelate, there must have been a rupture. By kindly forbearance, by a tact which never fails him, by the force of his fine personal character, by humoring notions when they seemed to be harmless, the Bishop has thus far prevented an explosion and kept his flock well together. He has had a hard time of it in the past, nor is he likely to have an easy time of it in the future; but he has shown himself at heart a peacemaker, and as such worthy to be a Christian bishop.

THE AGE OF STATUES AND THE AGE OF BRASS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have received a nicely printed circular inviting us to contribute our aid towards the construction of a statue representing our well-known fellow-citizen, William M. Tweed, State Senator, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, etc. etc. The project is endorsed by such distinguished gentlemen as Richard O'Gorman and other Irish patriots.

Now, if Mr. Tweed had departed from this to another and a better world, full of years and honors, we do not know but we might encourage the erection of some suitable monument to his memory. Mr. Tweed, however, has relieved us by modestly refusing to be thus honored—at least with his consent. Indeed, he forbids it altogether.

Nevertheless, if the worshippers of Mr. Tweed are determined to do him up in marble, iron, or brass, why not go further and give all our prominent local politicians and nabobs a chance for this kind of posthumous glory, so that the statues of our living men may be found, like the old town pumps, at almost every corner? Peter B. Sweeny and Mayor Hall are pre-eminently entitled to the honor. Judge Hilton, Robert J. Dillon, Thomas C. Fields ought to be "statooed" for the work they have already accomplished, in conjunction with Mr. Sweeny, in ornamenting our public parks. Who so well deserve the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens as these gentlemen? Central Park, City Hall Park, the Battery, Bowling Green, in fact all our public parks and places, might with propriety be adorned with their statues. The Department of Public Docks should not be forgotten. It might be represented by a statue of General McClellan at the head of every newly constructed stone pier. The Financial Department of the city also demands a share of this honor, and a statue of Richard B. Connolly might be constructed of coin without alloy and placed in the Comptroller's office and in those corners where moneylenders most do congregate. The "Palaces of Justice" should not be passed over. Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett deserve some lasting testimonial for the vigorous manner in which the laws are vindicated. A statue of Judge Dowling might grace the rotunda of the Tombs, and similar ones be put up all over the city, or where the "dangerous elements" mostly throng. Justices Shandley and Cox could supply convenient niches Sheriff Brennan also might be represented as a faithful and conscientious official. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction are entitled to remembrance for their arduous labors in behalf of charity. The head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Mr. Bergh) is certainly a worthy subject for the sculptor's chisel or the ironmoulder's handiwork. A life-size likeness of him might be placed in every city horse car depot and upon every horse fountain in the city. The poor animals themselves would never say nay to this. Then again we might branch off and take a glance at our religious magnates. How much will Plymouth Church subscribe for a statue of Henry Ward Beecher? How much will the theatrical friends of the pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner" give for a statue of the Rev. Mr. Houghton? The friends of Theodore Tilton might get him on a "bust" as a living representative of the Golden Age. The editorial profession might be implanted in the memory of the rising generation by hanging up Greeley's old white coat on a beanpole in Printing House Square And now, to go back a little from the men of the present day, we suggest—the subject of statues being in order—the erection of a colossal but life-like memorial, thirty-six feet high, to one of the most remarkable men of his age—a true Knickerbocker from the first—one before whose local renown that of any centenarian of the present day pales into nothingness; one whose solid Americanism would make the Joint High Commission come to terms pretty quick. We mean that old sage and silvery-haired veteran of the Catskill Mountains—Rip Van Winkle. This colossal statue might occupy the space on the west side of the City Hall Park, hard by the fountain wherein that forlorn female is represented as vainly endeavoring to supply with water some famishing reptiles below. The old Knickerbocker might be represented as Joe Jefferson so admirably portrays him, with this exception: the sensation of amazement at what he beholds might be illustrated by having him with wondering eyes and uplifted hands point to a conspicuous legend displayed on the other side of Broadway, to wit, "Department of Public Works," as if he would remind the present generation of the scriptural declaration. "By their works ye shall know them."

Now, some of the enthusiastic admirers of Boss Tweed may think that we are poking fun at the whole matter of a statue of him, and that it would be impossible to carry on the statue business on the scale of magnitude we have suggested. They are wrong. Do they not remember that when the Romans entered Rhodes, the capital of a not very extensive island, they found more than three thousand statues in bronze and marble? (Vassari says thirty thousand, but Pliny says three. Let them fight it out.) That was called the Age of Bronze, while the present might be called the "brassy" age. What are three or thirty thousand statues in this our age? From one model any number of castings might be turned out, just as they turn out ornamental iron work for all manner of things, or as Comptroller Connolly can turn out New York city bonds for all sorts of purposes. No, gentlemen, we do not desire to be the Moses who is to smash up any golden image in these modern times. As the Queen of Babylon added to her gorgeous edifices statues of herself and of her husband Ninus, with figures in bronze representing her father-in-law, her mother-in-law, and the mother of the latter, calling them, as Diodorus relates, by the names of Jupiter, Juno, and Ops (they knew a thing or two about 'ops in those days), so may our city potentates and politicians glorify one another and perpetuate their own memories—but for ourselves we desire first to see whether they will a few years hence have any memories worth preserving. But Mr. Tweed declines the honor in his letter published elsewhere, and rather snubs his friend Shandley for proposing such a foolish thing as "a monument more enduring than brass!"

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PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20† Acting Commissioner of Patents.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conetoga Ticking, etc. No. 116 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 357 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John R. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600 338 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
3 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm'n	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or D. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:35, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:35, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:30 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:50 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Halnesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 5:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

2:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:40 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	5:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:53 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870, Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 6:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Co

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR DOCTRESSES.

Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College at Concert Hall—Valedictory Address to the Young Doctresses by Professor Isaac Comly, D. D.

This noon, at Concert Hall, the annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College was held, the attendance of spectators being very large. The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., and after music by the Germania Orchestra, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following ladies by T. Morris Perot, Esq.:—

Annie E. Broomall	Pa.	Sarah C. Seward	N. Y.
Wilhelmina M. Greenawalt	Pa.	Emma Farrer	N. H.
Elizabeth C. Kellar	Pa.	Augusta H. Godman	O.
Annetta Kratz	Pa.	Prudence A. Saur	O.
Amanda C. Price	Pa.	Eliza Haines	N. J.
Mary Dubois	N. Y.	Sarah J. Williams	N. J.
Elizabeth J. Holcombe	N. Y.	Susan J. Taber	N. C.
Nellie L. Keith	N. Y.	Ella Sperry	Conn.
		Loretta Mann	Mich.

Then followed the valedictory address to the graduates, from which we make these extracts:—

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY PROF. ISAAC COMLY, M. D.

In leaving us, we desire that you take with you assurances of our friendship and best wishes, as well as testimonials of your qualifications to enter upon the duties of practicing physicians. We congratulate you that a special season of anxiety is passed, and the degree conferred, thus closing an important period of your lives; but by no means closing that to be appropriated to study, in relation to which your and our course should be onward and upward.

The laborers who have gone before have left us much; those of the present time have made their contributions, and it is for you, for us, and for others who may come after to add to the amount of human knowledge. If in reviewing the past we find customs and practices were approved and in use which are now discarded, or only partially employed, we are not therefore to think our predecessors guilty of malpractice, or influenced by avoidable errors. New discoveries, clearer light, and longer experience may justify and require changes in progressive science. With the qualifications which now are yours, we think of you in anticipation as engaged in the devious wanderings of the practising physician; but whether thus engaged or not, we are sure your medical knowledge will ever be valuable, as no situation in this life is free from pain and sickness, and none where such knowledge may not at some time be available for good. * * *

The mission of the physician is fulfilled in the darkest, most gloomy, and painful periods of human existence, and yet how little is known by the people of the means at his disposal! In sickness the doctor is sent for, and expected to relieve or cure, with medicines or manipulations. But as practitioners and theories are so various, it must often be difficult to decide to whom shall be offered the opportunity. Is there a remedy for such difficulty? It is believed there is, consisting in informing the public mind in relation to the causes and the treatment of disease. But are all to become doctors? By no means. A knowledge of the merits of an art does not enable the informed to practice it, but greatly aids in selecting the most skilful operative.

The popularizing of medical science may not only do good in this way, but by prompting to the reform of unhealthful habits—to the more airy construction of cities and their more thorough cleansing—the better ventilation of our houses and the more free admission therein of sunlight and daylight, to the most rational system of warming them, and to the adoption of many other sanitary measures.

To all, then, is offered the suggestion that if medical knowledge was more freely disseminated, it would lead to the promotion of health and the more rational treatment of disease. Then allow the advice—talk with the people in a way in which they can understand; use simple words and give common sense conclusions—avoid pedantry and mystery—and do not pretend that nature can only be understood through the medium of Latin and Greek. They may give the opinions of men, but nature may be read in every tongue.

If, then, medical education qualifies woman for the common walks of life, as it surely does, may it not prepare her under favoring circumstances for more extended application of her skill and knowledge? How many will thus make use of what they have gained none can tell; but if a woman physician is honest and faithful in her vocation, there is no apparent reason why she should not receive the calls of the sick, and minister to their condition with skill and success equal to that of any other; and if a good woman, she will seek to know, what she alone can know, her highest duty, and then none need fear the neglect of family or any other of the important concerns of life.

It has been said that the study of medicine is indelicate and demoralizing. Is it so? If so, then it is high time that we see to it. If this is the effect of preparation which hundreds of young men annually receive before entering upon one of the most honored and responsible vocations known in society, it needs investigation. But it is not so. Whatever is vulgar, unchaste, or immoral does not essentially belong to medicine; and such manifestations, whenever appearing, are from a lower source. Next to the discharge of immediate duties to the sick should be the desire to improve the healing art, and thus leave something of value for posterity. It may not be the influence of an exalted name; it may not be anything that can be individualized; neither the writing of a book nor the introduction of a new splint. We may be unknown beyond a small circle, but if within that we have labored to sustain the most approved practice, that most consistent with nature, with simplicity and truth, we will aid in promulgating the right, in conferring upon society discoveries calculated to redeem from error and render human life longer and happier.

To the uncertainties of medicine are often referred to, and the inquiring ask why this sickness, and why not the infallible remedy? Many diseases arise from known and avoidable causes; in illustration, it is only needful to refer to the use of alcoholic drinks, and from the effects of which probably not less than 100,000 die annually in the United States; and to the effects of opium, of tobacco, of eating too much, and of food faulty in quality; to sleeping too little or too much, or at unseasonable times; appropriating the large and small hours of the night for doing that which would be much better done in the early evening or the glowing morning. To this list add excessive labor and insufficient exercise, want of pure air and cleanliness, and various improper indulgences, then imagine all these causes avoided. Why, sisters and brethren of the medical profession, if such change should occur some of us will have to look for other occupations; but the improved condition of our fellow-beings will afford purer pleasure than silver or gold can buy.

Sickness comes because the causes are not, or cannot be avoided; and whether it be to the great or lowly, it is the duty of the physician to endeavor to relieve and cure. This we hold cannot be done judiciously without the *presence* of the *patient*—without a careful enquiry and examination into the symptoms and the adaptation of means (not always medicines) in accordance therewith. The idea that there are specifics for disease is not sustained by common observation; they may be discovered hereafter, but it must be acknowledged that very few, if any, are now known. This is a subject worthy of attention, as also that of giving medicines singly, so that their true properties and value may be better understood; in combination it is not easy to distinguish the useful from the useless. There is no better code of medical ethics "than to do unto others as ye would others, under similar circumstances, should do unto you." To advise respecting your reading may be superfluous, but allow a few words about it. It is often better to read a subject through several books than to read one book through; and should the evening furnish the opportunity, it may be instructive and comforting to see what others have recorded in relation to your experience in the day. * * *

We approach the end with a consciousness that your lots cannot always be in pleasant places, but we desire that your trials may be sanctified to you; that you may experience that peace typified in nature when the storm has passed, the winds have lulled, the clouds have rolled away, the bow of beauty is arched in the heavens, and sunlight is brightening every object.

The beautiful language of Dr. Rush, on an occasion similar to this, so fully accords with our feelings that we offer you his words in expressing the desire "that the blessings of hundreds and thousands who were ready to perish may be your portion in life, your comfort in death, and your reward in the world to come."

Ladies, farewell.

ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

The Roughs of the ex-Volunteer Fire Department Anxious for an Old-time Scrimmage.

Upon the occasion of so great an event as the supplanting of the old Volunteer Fire Department, with its accompaniments of incendiarism, racing, scrimmages, midnight brawls, and riots, by the Paid Fire Department, which is to give us decency, safety, and despatch in the management of fires, it would be too much to expect that there would not be a lively demonstration on the part of those who were suddenly stripped of all their powers. Last night, therefore, some of the "b'hoys," whose exploits have in the past been the theme for so many a local, started out to have one of the old-fashioned fires, where they might enjoy an undisputed sway. As Dame Fortune happened at that moment to be in a provoking mood towards them, the "b'hoys" commenced the old practice of incendiarism. A fire was built under the stairs leading to the gallery of Fox's Old American Theatre, at a quarter of 2 o'clock this morning, and an alarm was sounded; but as some of the old companies did not respond with their customary zeal, another alarm was sounded. But there was no sprightly response. The fire was soon extinguished. At 5 40 another alarm was sounded. As these efforts were not successful, the incendiaries moved farther down town, in the very heart of the domain of the "unterrified," and built a fire in a newly painted and unoccupied house at Ninth and Christian streets. Here there was somewhat of the old zeal. The "b'hoys" assembled with speed; a dozen streams were pouring into the building, although a bucket full of water well applied would have destroyed the fire, which was languishing under the cellar stairs. The windows were smashed, the doors burst in, and the building damaged to the extent of half its value. Then a scrimmage ensued, and spanners and horns and clubs were plied in lively style until, exhausted and bloody, the volunteers dispersed. An effort was made to send the "Moya" on a wild-goose chase about town, and the alarm-box in their house was sounded at 4 13, 4 50, 5 25, and 6 05, this morning. There are predictions that there will be lively times some night this week. We believe it.

VICTORY IN CAMDEN.

The Republicans Carry the Day—They Have a Majority in Common Council, Boards of Education and Chosen Freeholders—They Also Win the Office of City Solicitor and City Surveyor.

Our friends over the river polled a heavy vote in the election yesterday. The aggregate vote for Mayor last year was 3215, while the vote for the same official yesterday was 5653, an increase of 2438 votes, nearly 77 per cent. The canvass was exceedingly well contested, and each party strained every nerve to win victory. The Republicans came off best, however, the majority for Samuel M. Gaul being 143. They also elect Charles Cox for the office of Recorder, and in the Boards of Chosen Freeholders and of Education they have secured majorities. In Common Council the vote will stand 15 Republicans and 9 Democrats, a handsome majority, which will insure the election of City Solicitor and City Surveyor, those officers, according to the new charter, being elected by that body.

For the office of Receiver of Taxes, however, our Republican friends did not do justice, A. C. Jackson, the Democratic candidate for that position, beating John Smith, Jr., by over two hundred majority.

The election passed off very quietly. Several attempts at Lilliputian rows were made, but they had a small ending. A crowd at the precinct house at Second and Spruce streets began hustling the colored voters just as the polls were closing last evening, but no blows were struck. A colored man, a quick learner in the ways of sin, named John Cannon, was arrested in the afternoon for attempting to vote illegally, he being under age. He was taken before Mayor Cox and was held to answer. The Fourth ward, like its twin-brother in Philadelphia, is a Democratic section, and in this delightful neighborhood the unterrified are accused of having played the game which our Philadelphia friends know so well, viz., repeating. The Democrats ran in twenty-five votes of that class, and the Republicans talk of throwing out the entire precinct.

The vote for Mayor will be found in the annexed table:—

MAYOR.

	Republican. Samuel M. Gaul.	*Democrat.* William H. Jeffrys.
First ward	453	311
Second	234	163
Third	452	536
Fourth	367	494
Fifth	384	337
Sixth	492	463
Seventh	266	287
Eighth	250	164
	2898	2755
	2755	
Gaul's maj.	143	

The balance of the municipal ticket included the names of Charles Cox (R.) for Recorder, elected by 200 majority, and A. C. Jackson (D.) for Receiver of Taxes, elected by a majority similar to that of Mr. Cox.

The candidates elected for Common Council (there is no Select Council) are as follows:—

First Ward—Charles A. Sparks (R.)
Second Ward—William Stiles (R.)
Wm. H. Cole (R.), (short term.)
Third Ward—Charles Mayhew (D.)
Fourth Ward—Frederick Bourquin (D.)
Fifth Ward—Jacob E. Daubman (D.)
Chas C. Moffett (R.), (short term.)
Sixth Ward—Horace Hammel (R.)
Seventh Ward—Isaac H. Albright (D.)
James Kennedy, for 2 years (D.)
Anthony Voll, for 1 year (D.)
Eighth Ward—Andrew J. Cunningham (R.)
Ellis Boggs, for 2 years (R.)
John Dobbins, for 1 year (R.)

In addition to the above there were also ward assessors, clerks, and constables chosen.

The vote of the city for the years 1868 and 1870, and the present one, will be found in the following statement:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1868—President	2055	1582	473R
" —Governor	1945	1604	341R
1870—Mayor	1640	1575	65R
" —Marshal	1613	1614	1D
" —Treasurer	1704	1494	210R
1871—Mayor	2898	2755	143R

THE DELEGATES.

Result of the Representative and Senatorial Conventions.

This morning, in accordance with the order of the Republican Executive Committee, the delegates elected last night to the Senatorial and Representative Conventions which were to elect delegates to represent the districts from the city in the State Convention to be held on the 17th of May next, met this morning and made the following selections:—

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st Dist.—Wm. J. Pollock,
2d " —Wm. R. Leeds,
3d Dist.—James Allen,
4th " —Chris. Kneass.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st Dist.	Edward Cobb.	10th Dist.	Wm. Lambert.
2d "	John Thompson.	11th "	Wm. M. Bunn.
3d "	Hillary Connor.	12th "	Ferd. Doeder.
4th "	William Elliott.	13th "	James R. Ash.
5th "	William King.	14th "	D. H. Lare.
6th "	Alfred Stimmel.	15th "	
7th "	Ezra Lukens.	16th "	Louis Wagner.
8th "	J. McCullough.	17th "	John Shuck.
9th "	C. Ridgway.	18th "	James Newell.

THE DELEGATES.

Additional interest attached to these conventions from the fact that they afforded the first application of the new rules of the Republican party, which provide for the selection of persons by the City Executive Committee to organize the several conventions, and thus do away with the trouble which in the past has usually attended that operation. The persons thus appointed to organize these bodies were as follows:—

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Wm. J. Ovens.	3. John W. Donnelly.
2. Charles A. Porter.	4. John A. Loughridge.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. John O'Donnell.	10. Archibald W. Curry.
2. Henry C. Selby.	11. Wm. Siner.
3. John J. Schell.	12. Jacob M. Davis.
4. John A. Shermer.	13. Charles Siner.
5. Henry J. McIntyre.	14. John J. Adair.
6. John L. Hill.	15. John H. Jefferies.
7. Charles F. Carpenter.	16. Wm. M. Taylor.
8. Frank Garrigues.	17. Jonathan Brooks.
9. P. S. Dildine.	18. Richard Peltz.

In the Third Senatorial Convention there was quite a lively time. William M. Bunn, the Register of Wills, became temporary Secretary, but after a sharp struggle was displaced from the Secretaryship of the permanent organization. James W. Allen, whom the strategic Bunn opposed, was elected as the representative of the district in the coming State Convention.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow evening Mr. Josh Billings will lecture at the Academy of Music on "Natril History." Mr. Billings' abilities as a humorist are well known, and a highly entertaining discourse may be expected from him to-morrow.

OUR PAID FIREMEN.

The New Department Rapidly Getting into Working Order—Instructions to the Employes—The Apparatus and the Prospects.

The Paid Fire Department is now rapidly getting into working order. The commissioners at first were criticized for their want of energy, but kept their own counsel, much to the chagrin of the volunteers and our municipal legislators, until all their plans were developed, and then suddenly exposed them. This morning the employes of the department met to be sworn in, to receive their instructions, and to be assigned their separate fields of labor. The force thus far appointed consists of

Chief Engineer	1	Truckmen	37
Assistant Engineers	5	Drivers	27
Foremen	27	Stokers	22
Enginemen	22	Tillermen	5
Firemen	175		
Total	321		

But there are yet a number of vacancies to be filled, and the entire force will, when complete, embrace about 375 persons. The companies that constitute the Department have been decided upon as follows:—

No. 1.	Delaware Engine,	No. 12.	Manayunk Eng.,
" 2.	Humane Engine,	" 13.	Mechanic Engine,
" 3.	Weccacoe Engine,	" 14.	Washington Eng.,
" 4.	Philadelphia Eng.,	" 15.	Taylor Hose,
" 5.	W. Philada. Hose,	" 16.	Monroe Engine,
" 6.	Good Intent Eng.,	" 17.	Good-Will Eng.,
" 7.	Decatur Engine,	" 18.	Sp. Garden Eng.,
" 8.	Vigilant Engine,	" 19.	Fellowship Eng.,
" 9.	Franklin Engine,	" 20.	Diligent Engine,
" 10.	Shiffler Hose,	" 21.	N. Liberty Hose,
" 11.	Washington Eng'n,	" 22.	Hibernia Eng.

The trucks are located as follows:—

A. Twenty-second and Coates streets.
B. Race street, above Third.
C. Norris street, below Frankford road.
D. Queen street, below Second.
E. Twentieth street, below Pine.

At noon to-day the various apparatus purchased by the commissioners was turned over to their possession, in pursuance of this notice from the Secretary:—

"Companies from whom steamers have been purchased, or property leased, will hold themselves in readiness to deliver the same at 12 o'clock to-day, upon an order from the commissioners.

"R. CANTLIN, Secretary of B. of C."

The statement was published in some of the papers yesterday that Chief Engineer Downey of the volunteer department, had retired. Mr. Downey denies this, and declares that he is the only Chief Engineer of the Fire Department until he is notified by the commissioners that Mr. Johnson, the head of the Paid Fire Department, will assume his duties. This has not yet been done. While the people are congratulating themselves upon the new *regime* now to come in force, they shake their heads suspiciously and say that there will be a collision between the old and new firemen. By a section of the ordinance of the Paid Fire Department, the higher officers of the department, from foremen up, are invested with police authority, and it is surmised that when they attempt to exercise this on the volunteers, who will endeavor to pass the ropes, there will be trouble. The Mayor should hold the police force in readiness, that at the first fire, when the new department goes into effective operation, a posse of officers may accompany the firemen and check any disturbance. It will require about ten days to perfect all the arrangements of the commissioners.

The Meeting of the Employes This Morning—The Assignment to Companies and the Instruction of the Men.

A meeting of the employes of the new Paid Firo Department was held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. The President of the Fire Commission Jacob Laudenslager, presided.

The first business was the calling of the roll of the companies, the assignment of the men to each, and the fixing of the official position of the men. This occupied about two hours, after which all who were not assigned positions in the department were asked to retire.

The President then proceeded to address the men, and give them their instructions. He said:

"Men, you have been assembled here to-day to receive some instructions previous to going into the service. There have been some objections to the name of the Paid Fire Department. There is no objection in being attached to it. It rests with you to make it the pride of the city and a pattern to the world. Philadelphia is slow to take hold of any improvement, but when she does she makes it as good as she possibly can. This latter is what we want you to do.

"You must respect the officers of the company. As men they are your equals, but when on duty they are your superiors. You in your position are officers of the city, and as such must conduct yourselves as gentlemen. Be civil to everybody. When going to fires, go quietly and do not disturb everybody. The foreman is responsible for the company. In going to or coming from fires no racing will be allowed, but you are to go with such speed as can be done without risk to life or property. This regulation will be enforced strictly. No one is to be admitted to the engine-houses, except those who are connected with the department. You will receive your gum coats from the department to-day; the hats are not yet quite ready. If you leave the service you are not to keep these equipments. The fatigue caps will also be furnished, and these you will wear at all times, so that you will be known as a member of the department. We will expect to have you all at your posts to-night. You will have arduous duties for a time, but in a short time it will all simmer down, and you will have comparatively nothing to do."

The President then introduced the Chief Engineer, William H. Johnson, and the Assistant Engineers, Stephens, Hensler, Mooney, Dankel, and Humphries.

The Chief Engineer also addressed a few words to the men, concerning the manner in which he wished his orders obeyed at fires.

The foremen of the respective companies were then furnished with the following blanks, one for each man in the companies, which every member is to sign and return to the commissioners:—

AGREEMENT.

I ——, having been appointed a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department, hereby agree to abide by all the ordinances of Councils and rules and regulations of the Fire Commissioners relating thereto.

Philadelphia, —— ——, 187-.

The rest of the meeting was occupied with the signing of these blanks, and the distribution of the rubber coats, which were brought to the hall for that purpose.

THE FRENCH-GERMAN FUND.—The following are the additional contributions to the fund for the aid of France and Germany, reported by A. J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$14,030·25	St. John Baptist R. C. Church.	$63·70
Messiah Lutheran Church	37 20	St Luke's P. E. Church	38·30
Bridesburg Presbyterian Ch	20·03	St. Luke's P. E. Church, for French alone.	5·85
Italian Church	34·10		
Cathedral	169·24		$14,498·67
St. Ann's R. C. Church	100·00		

Collected by William A. Drown:—

Wright, Bro. & Co.	$100·00	Sam'l W. Evans	$10·00
William A. Drown & Co.	100·00	Borie & Mackie.	10·00
		Cash	5·00
Hirsh & Bro.	25·00	Bourne & Conaway	10·00
Rosenthal, Long & Co.	10·00	Chambers & Co.	10·00
Joseph Fussell	10·00		
Harvey & Ford	10·00	Total amount	$14,898·67
George W. Carr & Co.	100·00		

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS.—Burglars this morning entered the "Little Brown Jug," drinking saloon kept by Mr. George D. Glenn, on Swanwick street, below Sansom. Immediately in front of the saloon, facing on Sixth street, is the residence of the proprietor. The thieves first entered the saloon, and, proceeding to the rear of the dwelling, smashed in a window and sash, and were about to commence the work of plunder when a private watchman frightened them off. They secured nothing whatever, the only loss incurred being the destruction of the French plate glass in the window, valued at fourteen dollars.

CLUBBED A WOMAN.—John Hopkins, a colored man, beat Catharine Emerson, of the same complexion, on the head with a club a few days ago, at the house No. 730 Cullen street. John was to-day before Alderman Delaney, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Rebecca Evans, a young colored woman of twenty years, will be brought up before Alderman Kerr this afternoon to answer for the grave crime of arson, which she is said to have committed yesterday afternoon in the dwelling, No. 41 North Eleventh street. This house is occupied by Benjamin Alloway and a Mr. Rose, and is owned by Mrs. Emily Fry. The girl, Rebecca, was employed by Mrs. Alloway as a servant. Yesterday, it is alleged, she took the opportunity, when her mistress was out, to enter her room and ransack the bureau, wherein she found a pocket book containing $20. To hide her crime, she did what many a criminal in her position before has done, set fire to the things in the bureau; then at a moderate pace, so as to avoid suspicion, went down stairs and declared that she had an errand to attend to. Once out she became extravagant, and the money so illy gained went fast. She invested in a new dress which she intended wearing to a ball, and expended the remnant of the funds, after supplying herself and family with finery, in the purchase of a present for her lover. Mrs. Rose, during Rebecca's absence, discovered the fire, which, when extinguished, revealed to her the theft. The affair was at once communicated to Fire Marshal Blackburn, and his suspicions being directed against the servant girl, he took her into custody. She subsequently made a confession of what she had done to Detective Gordon.

ROBBERY.—The residence of General Kilburne, corner of Manheim street and Pulaski avenue, Germantown, was entered at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and robbed of furs and clothing valued at $500. The noise made by the burglar or burglars aroused the inmates, and Mr. Wolcott, father-in-law of General Kilburne, met one of the burglars on the landing at the head of the stairs. A scuffle ensued, and the burglar either fell or was thrown down to the foot of the stairs, when he jumped to his feet, seized a bundle of clothing, etc., already packed up, and escaped.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church War.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

This Court is yet engaged with the trial of the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation. Crowds upon crowds of Covenanters attend daily, and the earnestness with which the fight is waged can be likened only to the persistency with which the famous old Scotch psalmist clung to their faith through persecution and martyrdoms. In the days of the staunch old saints of this sect everything was white and blue, and nothing of the *noir* was countenanced; but in this enlightened age we find their children and lineal representatives referring their ecclesiastical troubles to twelve laymen, holding most probably as many different religious beliefs, and one of them a respectable descendant of Ham. The case of the plaintiffs has yet given no indications of drawing to a conclusion, and if the rumor be true that the defendants have subpœnaed 200 witnesses, a long summer campaign may be expected. The evidence so far taken, which is repeated by each witness, is that in January, 1870, an excited meeting was held in the church, and the present new board of trustees was elected, unusual precautions being taken to secure a fair expression of sentiment, each voter's name being recorded. Much dissatisfaction with the result prevailed. At the next meeting the new board organized, and were threatened with imprisonment for taking possession of the lecture room. It was said that on this occasion Mr. George H. Stuart was very bitter against the new Trustees. On the following Sabbath new locks were found on the church doors, and the feeling grew in intensity until the separation occurred.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Joseph Johnson pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a pair of pants while under the influence of liquor, and was sentenced to an imprisonment which will expire in five days.

John Workmut was convicted of the larceny of a bucketfull of coal from the Reading Railroad, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one week.

Daniel Frazer, colored, was convicted of the larceny of lead pipe from a house. Sentence deferred.

Well Again.

After a long and serious illness, brought on by overwork in the administration of public business, his Honor Judge Finletter has now fully recovered, and this morning was on the bench, looking strong again. This will be welcome news to the profession, whose esteem and admiration the Judge has already fully won by his prompt and courteous manner of presiding over a court of justice.

To-morrow's Business.

District Court in Banc.

To-morrow the general argument list will be taken up.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, prior to '62	102⅜	100 sh Penna R.	59½
$14700 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Sp & Pine R.	25⅜
$4000 Phila & Erie	86⅜	200 sh Reading R.	50·94
$1000 Leh Con In	86	200 do	b30. 50·94
$1000 N Penna 7s	96	300 do	50·94
$1000 Alle Co 6s	76	400 do	b60. 50·94
$2000 Leh V 6s. Cp.	94	200 do	s30. 50·69
$4000 do reg.	96¾	100 sh C & A R.	b30. 116⅜
$8000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	102¾	8 do	116⅛
240 sh Leh Val R	60¼	5 sh O C & A R	45¾

COMICALITIES.

The Latest Sensation.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smwSp PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wemSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Removed from 1012

TO

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store

Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces $18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces 6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces 7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces 50
Table Tumblers, per dozen 50
Table Goblets, per dozen 75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles) 45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box 90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. 3 15 smwlm

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x180 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR.,
5 15 6t No. 927 WALNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

San Domingo Commission.

General Butler's Ku-Klux bill.

The New Hampshire Election.

Who is Responsible?

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Hampshire Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The result of the election in New Hampshire is the theme of comment among the members of both houses to-day. The Democrats are very jubilant. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to suppress the

Ku-klux in New Hampshire.

This created derisive laughter on the Democratic side, and Butler said he would accommodate the gentleman by taking charge of New Hampshire in his Ku-klux bill. The defeat has taken the administration men by surprise. They attribute it to the conduct of Senator Patterson, who indirectly assailed the policy of the administration on the San Domingo and Joint High Commission matters on the stump. Senator Chandler and others say Patterson must be held responsible.

The General Impression

seems to be that the defeat of the Republicans was caused by the action of the Senate in removing Mr. Sumner, and thereby demoralizing his friends in the Granite State.

It is feared that

Connecticut will Follow the Example

of New Hampshire on the 1st of April.

The Democrats in the House are filibustering to prevent Butler from reporting his

Ku-klux Bill.

They have already made several motions to adjourn, upon each of which they called the yeas and nays.

The Republicans will stand by the decision of their caucus last night in favor of the introduction of Mr. Butler's bill. If the Democrats keep up the fight, it will be difficult for Butler to get the bill before the House.

The State Department has a despatch from Kingston which states that the

San Domingo Commissioners

will sail for home on Thursday or Friday. They expect to make the run to Key West in a couple of days. The Tennessee will probably put into Charleston, where the commissioners will abandon her, and come home by rail, arriving here the last of next week.

Some of the President's friends are advising him not to ask the action of Congress on San Domingo till next December.

They think it best that the report of the commission should go to the country, and if it shall meet the popular approval there will be a better chance of the Senate confirming the treaty for the annexation. If it is not approved they think the President will imperil the administration by attempting to force it through the Senate.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey M. E. Conference.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 15.—The thirty-fifth annual session of the New Jersey Conference was opened this morning at 9 o'clock in the Broadway M. E. Church, Salem, with the usual sacramental services, Bishop E. S. Janes presiding. One hundred and ten ministers answered the roll call. Bishop Janes was then presented with a chair once occupied by Bishop Asbury.

Rev. G. K. Morris addressed the Bishop with appropriate remarks, who replied in his most impressive manner.

J. D. King was elected Secretary; A. S. Barnhart, W. W. Allen, J. E. Adams, and G. B. White assistants.

The following rev. gentlemen were introduced—C. S. Vanclere, Dr. Bonnard, and H. G. Mason.

The standing committees are the same as last year.

The trustees of Pennington Seminary offered their reports. An invitation to visit Vineland on Friday from 1 to 5 P. M. was accepted by unanimous vote. The examination and character of W. M. Ogborn, J. Wagg, J. H. Boswell, C. W. Livesley, E. J. Moore, J. R. Westwood, and C. F. Harrison were favorably reported upon and continued on trial.

The examination and character of C. F. Davis, S. W. Leke, C. Mallsbury, P. C. Johnson, J. S. Gaskill, and E. J. Lippincott were also well reported.

Rev. E. H. Stokes, P. E. of New Brunswick district, gave a most gratifying report of his district.

Adjourned with benediction.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Election.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *World* foots up the total returns from New Hampshire, with a few remote towns estimated, as follows:—Weston, 33,617; Pike, 32,290; Cooper, 313.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Montgomery Light Guard will act as an escort of the Irish procession on St. Patrick's day, and parade in citizen's dress, the colonel and other officers of the regiment to which the Guard belong having refused them permission to appear as a military body.

New Hampshire Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The election returns this morning come in slowly, and do not materially change the estimates already given. Weston will probably have about 300 to 500 majority. The Third Congressional district is in some doubt, the vote being close and returns not all in, but Parker, Democrat, is probably elected. The Democrats here are preparing for a general jubilee to-night.

The Concord *Statesman* thus sums up the causes of the Republican defeat:—"Had Charles Sumner not been forced from his place as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Republican vote would have been larger; had the San Domingo scheme been left to the operation of natural causes, instead of being pushed with unreasonable persistence, it would have been larger: had Congress succeeded in restoring our commerce to the extent and importance it had before the Rebellion, it would have been larger; had some of the land grant bills, however wise and just in themselves, been discreetly deferred until the public understanding had grown up to them, it would have been larger: and had all these causes of embarrassment been withheld, we might have carried the State by nearly the usual majority, in spite of the demoralization produced in the party by the forcing upon it of unpopular nominations made in a packed caucus."

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, steady at 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 111⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 67½; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 78½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¼; Erie, 20⅜; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 69; Michigan Central, 117⅞; Michigan Southern, 98⅛; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 53¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton firm but quiet; sales 1500 bales middling uplands at 14½c. Flour dull, and market favors buyers; sales 8000 bbls. State at $6@7·25; Ohio at $6·75@7·60; Western at $6@7·80. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 88c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 63½@71c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady; new mess, $22; old mess, $21. Lard steady; steam, 12@13c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cotton firm; low middling, 13½c. Flour firm and low, and medium grades active. Cloverseed quiet at $7·50@7·75. Wheat firm, except low grades, which are very dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·65; other grades unchanged. Corn active and firm; white Southern, 85c.; yellow Southern, 83c. Mess Pork firm. Bacon more active. Lard steady. Oats active. Rye dull at 90c.@$1·05. Whisky less firm at 92@92½c.

FROM EUROPE.

Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, March 15.—The Manchester *Guardian* of to-day states that Alsace and Lorraine may possibly be annexed to France for a consideration, and that unofficial negotiations to that end are pending.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There were twenty-four proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $7,325,000, at 9·55@10 28. The awards will be two millions at 9·55@9 59.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 23, via Lisbon, March 15.

The Brazilian Ministry

has resigned. Senator Parantos will probably form a new Cabinet.

The Revolution in Montevideo

continues.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—Among the bills reported affirmatively from committees were the following:—

Exempting the property of the Masonic Hall trustees, of the Twenty-first ward, Philadelphia, from taxation.

Bill relating to judicial pensions.

Also, a bill extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on all bills passed prior to May 1, 1869, one year from May, 1871.

House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Bill to incorporate the Harrisburg Manufacturing Company.

Bill divorcing Marie Virginia and George Arthur Drouin.

Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Warehousing Company of Philadelphia.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Randall, one which he had passed extending the term of office of Henry Wentz, a justice of the peace of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Connell,